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## GLAMOUR BIRD OF POETS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

**A fine Pen (female swan) just about to sit on her eggs. She and her mate take it in turns to sit on the eggs for six weeks before they hatch out.**

The eggs are greyish-green in colour and when first hatched out the cygnet plumage is a dirty grey changing to sooty brown. It has to wait a full year before developing into the lovely, graceful snow-white bird which has been the inspiration of poets and writers throughout the centuries.

**Swans mate for life in their second year. While the Pen sits on the eggs, the cob sits beside her and is on the alert constantly in case of danger.**

On the South Coast of England, stretching westwards from the almost "sea-girt" isle of Portland, is the Chesil Beach enclosing a picturesque and peaceful sea lagoon. At the Abbotsbury end of this long sea lake is the largest swannery in Europe. For 900 years this has been a protected area for swans and to-day its "population" numbers over 500.

## BOMBAY'S SPORTING GOVERNOR

*(See Page 7)*

*Serial Story*

# A GREAT LOVE

*by Yusuf Muljiani*

II

Roopa lay curled on a sofa with a book in her hand.

***VIJAY, a struggling novelist whose first attempt proves a flop, falls in love with Roopa to whom he confides that the yearning to write had made him, in spite of his first failure, take up writing another novel.***

***Roopa praises Vijay's style but ruthlessly anatyses his drawbacks, which made his first novel a failure.***

***In his struggle with the second novel, Roopa is the only bright light for Vijay.***

***But the queer way in which Roopa helped Vijay to success can be found out from the following and concluding portion of the story.***

ROOPA lay curled up on a sofa with a book in her hands. Time and again her eyes turned away from its pages and strayed towards the window that looked out on a gay and beautiful garden. The lengthening shadows of the evening crept slowly over it, casting a refreshing coolness on the gravel path that had boiled all day under the hot sun. Roses that blossomed in abundance on all sides swayed gently under the soft touch of the breeze like a maiden quivering with ecstacy under the tender and ardent caresses of her lover. Complete peace and quiet pervaded the whole scene. For a couple of seconds Roopa looked on at the calm beauty of the evening and then, with a desperate effort, tried to concentrate her mind once again on her book.

SHE scanned a few lines without grasping the full purport of their meaning, and then, as her mind again wandered away, she stopped reading. Her soft, pleasant face grew hard with the tenseness of her thoughts, and her fair, noble brow puckered into creases of an unpleasant frown. Her lips began to tremble nervously and she bit them hard with her teeth. One of her small hands clenched itself unconsciously and the nails of her fingers dug deep down into the soft skin of her palm. Her other hand suddenly dropped the book which it held and, as it fell with a thud on the floor, she gave a nervous start. She stooped to pick it up and the sound of footsteps on the gravel outside fell on her ears. She straightened up and throwing the book on a nearby chair glanced out of the window. She saw Vijay with brisk and buoyant steps walk sprightly up to the front door. A bell sounded and Roopa heard the shuffling sound of a servant as he went to open the door. Roopa pressed her small hands against her heaving breast, and at that very moment Vijay entered the room.

"Hello, Beautiful" he said, and the caressing softness of his voice brought the colour rushing to Roopa's face. "I missed you so much these last two days." Roopa gave a sort of half-broken smile, while tears unexpectedly welled up in her eyes

"Did you, my darling?". Her voice shook with a slight tremor and she struggled to check the rebellious tears that now threatened to break loose. Vijay percieved this.

"Why these tears, Sweetheart?" he asked in a tone of wondering sorrow. Roopa gulped a sob that seemed to choke her.

"I want to tell you something important"

"Oh, come now," he answered in a vain effort at light-heartedness, "the matter may be important but it cannot be very serious." Roopa wiped her tears and turned away from Vijay with a sigh that seemed to arise from the innermost depths of her heart.

"That evening on the beach when we met for the second time, you told me that nothing that I would say or do could ever hurt you," she said in a voice as sad as the sound of a violin playing a solemn dirge, yet not without its sweetness, "the time has now come when those words of yours will be put to a severe test." Vijay could not see her face but he felt the agony in her voice that sent a sudden coldness of some unknown fear all over him.

"In Heaven's name, Roopa," he cried, "will you tell me what is wrong?"

●

Roopa walked back slowly to the sofa and sat down. Her whole bearing as she did so was suggestive of a mortally wounded animal that goes and lies down in its lair to await the slow but sure approach of its inevitable end.

"Tell me how you are progressing with your work," she said with unnatural calmness. This sudden change of topic irritated Vijay.

"To hell with my work. I have not made any progress whatever and I don't think I ever will. Now stop changing the subject and tell me what is in your mind." Roopa's head slowly drooped down and as she spoke her voice seemed to come from a great distance.

"Father and I are leaving this place tomorrow for good. We shall not be seeing each other again." Vijay seemed to be struck by lightning. For a moment he looked at Roopa quite blankly. Then slowly the look of stupefaction began to melt away.

"What do you mean we won't be seeing each other again?" he asked, still slightly dazed and unable to gather his scattered wits. Roopa looked up at him with tear-stained face, her heart lacerated with love and pain.

"Don't take it so hard, my darling," she cried in a plaintive voice, "what has happened is beyond our control."

"But I cannot understand this. All these days it was understood between us that we would get married soon."

"That is impossible now. Circumstances have arisen and I must go. I am only a victim of those circumstances," Vijay's face was distorted with anguish.

"At least tell me what the circumstances are because of which you cannot marry me and must also leave me like this." Roopa cast down her eyes unable to look Vijay in the face. Her own was burning with shame and pity.

"I am sorry I cannot tell you," she answered in an inaudible voice. Vijay's lips twisted in a bitter, cynical smile.

"So you think that that one sentence clears everything?" he asked fiercely. "You say that you are sorry. You think that wipes away all those hours of friendship and love that we have shared. Do you think my love for you has been a mere jest? Roopa, my darling, it is not fair to give a man your love and then so cruelly blast his hopes by complacently refusing even one word of explanation."

Roopa had given herself up completely to her grief and was sobbing like a child.

"I beg of you, Vijay," she said wildly, "do not say anything more. In mercy spare me."

"You ask me to spare you and I will, for one cannot hurt a person one loves. But what about my feelings?" he cried passionately, while he strode up to her and in the excess of his despair caught her roughly by the shoulders. "Look at me. I am the man you have repeatedly told you love. You have shared my disappointments, my joys and my sufferings. You have become necessary to me in all my aspirations, all my hopes and dreams, so that it would be much easier now to part with life itself than to part with you."

He fell on his knees by her side disconsolate and pressed his cheeks against her knees. Roopa buried both her palms in Vijay's fluffy hair and the tears that flowed so profusely from her eyes fell on them.

"How you wrong me, my love, when you say I have no pity for you, for what woman's love is unmixed with pity?" she asked in all the tenderness of her loving heart. "Do you think I am unaware of how I am hurting you? Do you think, my darling, that what you suffer I do not suffer too? Do you think that I would injure even a hair of your head if I could spare it? Believe in me, darling, I cannot divulge the reasons for our separation. Perhaps in time to come, when we meet again as friends, I might be able to tell you. You will understand then and forgive me for this day, if ever you can."

Vijay looked up at Roopa, his face was a clear index of the bleak despair within him.

"When you go, my darling, so much goes with you—my will and strength to fight in life and all that I believe in." With a sudden, overwhelming gush of tenderness, Roopa took hold of Vijay's face in her hands and pressed it to her bosom.

"Oh no, my darling, you will have your will and you will fight too, because you have something to fight for—your work. I know how much that means to you. From it you will derive your strength." Roopa's arms were round Vijay and he could feel her breasts soft and tender against his cheeks. Passionately he circled her waist with his hands and held her tight.

"No man is strong without a woman's love as a part of his life", he answered in a mournful wail, "it is from a woman's gentleness in his life that a man derives his strength—strength of purpose, strength and courage to face life."

With a loving gesture Roopa passed her fingers through his unruly curls.

"A woman is always gentle, but is more so when in love", she answered softly, "and the knowledge that I love you now and will love you always wherever I may be, will give you that strength and you will go on with your work. So get up, my darling, and face life. You are a man, and man must fight the battles of his life. Go, my darling, it is getting late now, and remember my heart goes with you."

●

Vijay got up slowly to his feet and looked down at Roopa with mute agony. She could not see him distinctly through the mist of tears before her eyes, but held forth her hands. Vijay took one step towards

(Continued on page 6)

Roopa buried her palms in Vijay's fluffy hair

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# Taiwan On Sale To Anti-Reds

## WILL NATION OF REBELS THROW OFF KUOMINTANG RULE?

★

BY M. SHIVRAM

**SOUTH-EAST Asian strategists today have their eyes glued to a brinjal-shaped island on the China Sea. They fear that this island may some day become the springboard for a communist advance into South-east Asian countries.**

**WESTERNERS call it Formosa but it is Taiwan, to the Chinese who own it and to the Japanese who colonised it for fifty years. It is rich in rice and riots, sugar, sulphur springs and sweet-smelling camphor. Cannibalistic aboriginal tribes are said to roam about in the interior of the island.**

While the communist armies of Mao Tse-tung are out to "liberate" Taiwan, the Kuomintang Government of Chiang Kai-shek is said to have hung the "For Sale" sign on it. According to a Washington columnist, Chiang who got the island as a gift now wants 1,500,000,000 U.S. dollars for it. The sale will be on condition that the buyer converts it into an anti-Communist base.

In the undeclared "Communist vs. the rest" war, now raging in the Far East, both parties have their eyes on strategic Taiwan. To Communists, it is the symbol of their hope for an all-out southward push. To anti-Communists, it is the source of a perpetual headache. For, whoever holds Taiwan has a dagger pointed towards the Capitals of South-East Asia. And the odds are ten to one that the Chiang regime will not be able to hold it for long.

* * *

A glance at the map shows why Taiwan has assumed vital importance in Far Eastern strategy. It is just 400 miles from Hongkong, 500 miles from Manila, 800 miles from Hanoi, and just over 1,000 miles from Saigon.

Hainan, another China Sea island further south, also one of the objectives of Mao Tse-tung, is 300 miles from Hanoi and 600 miles from Saigon and Bangkok.

Both Taiwan and Hainan are fertile fields for Communism. They are already in revolt against the Kuomintang regime.

The possession of Taiwan was the foremost incentive to Japan's "South Seas" expansion policy. But for the naval and military bases of Taiwan, it was doubtful whether Japan would have launched her "China Incident" and the "Greater East Asia War."

In the Sino-Japanese war, Japanese troopships, with supplies from Taiwan, crossed the narrow strip of sea to the mainland from the port of Keelung in Northern Taiwan. Japanese aircraft based at Taihoku (Tei-pei in Chinese) raided Chinese cities and military establishments. Japanese fleet from Taiwan blockaded the China coast.

In World War II, the Japanese fleet that attacked Siam, Malaya Java and the Philippines sailed out, not from Yokohama, but from the naval base at Takow in South Taiwan. Japanese planes which bombed South-east Asian cities came from carriers based in Takow or from air bases in Hainan.

Taiwan was imperialist Japan's jumping-off point in the conquent of South-east Asia. Will Taiwan play an identical role again—this time as the springboard of a Communist advance to South-east Asian countries?

Or, will the Chiang regime emulate Japan in an attempt to reconquer China's maritime provinces from its bases in Taiwan? Is the shelling of ships on the China Sea, and the blockade of Shanghai and other ports, the prelude to such an attempt?

Obviously, the Kuomintang Government's desperate attempts to blockade the China ports are launched from bases in Taiwan. The problem is whether Chiang's men will be able to hold down the Taiwanese people and entrench themselves in the island colony.

* * *

### *Nation Of Rebels*

**FIFTY years of Japanese colonialism and four years of Kuomintang dictatorship have made the islanders a nation of "rebels." Sabotage was their specialty against the Japanese during wartime. They rose in open rebellion against the Chinese when Chiang Kai-shek's armies took over from the Japanese in 1945.**

Taiwan has an area of about 14,000 square miles, covered by thick forests atop a spiral range of mountains running north to south, slightly drawn to the eastern side. A chain of green islets flanks the coast from end to end. The plains are covered by paddy fields and sugarcane plantations. The 13,000-feet peak, Mount Ni-itaka, offers a magnificent spectacle as one approaches Taiwan by sea or air.

The Taiwanese are of Chinese stock, speaking the same dialect as that of the maritime province of Amoy across the strait. The population is a little over 6,000,000, including some 350,000 Japanese.

Before World War II, Taiwan was an exclusively Japanese preserve and there were few foreigners. Today, Taiwan has a number of Britons and Americans, including the members of the American military mission to China.

Unlike political movements in other countries, Taiwanese nationalism has always stayed underground, except during spates of riots and rebellion. Under Japanese colonial rule, all Taiwanese patriotic movements were banned, with the result that they were organised on the lines of Chinese "secret societies."

Though Chinese by race, the Taiwanese consider themselves a different nation. Centuries of isolation created a marked change in their mental make-up and outlook. The townsfolk, especially the rich, became "Japanised" while the rural population and the labour classes remained rugged-freedom-loving clans, bitter towards Chinese, Japanese and all foreigners.

Taiwan has rebelled against its rulers often but it has produced no recognised nationalist leader. Taiwanese intelligentsia, outside the island have called for a cessation of foreign exploitation of their country. The moderate among them think that a specified period of United Nations trusteeship, followed by the grant of complete independence, would be the best arrangement for Taiwan's future.

### OFF TO LINGIAD

**Front Row. From Left: Miss Nargis Hawawala, Mrs. Tessie D'Souza, A. K. Wajdya and Ganorkar among other Indian delegates to the Lingiad in Sweden.**

### MARATHI JOURNALISTS' LUNCH

**Right to left: Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, Mr. B. V. Warerker, the Marathi playwright, and Prof. D. W. Potdar.**

### *Japs Reap Harvest Of Hate*

**IT Taihoku (Tei-pei) during the final stages of World War II, this correspondent saw the Japanese reap the harvest of hate they had sown in Taiwan. The plight of the Kuomintang Government in Taiwan today cannot be enviable either.**

The beautiful sub-tropical city of Taihoku, Taiwan's capital of 300,000 people, was divided into two "sectors" — Japanese and Taiwanese. Japanese rule seemed to end with their sector of the city, well laid out in Japanese fashion, with imposing Japanese-built offices, hotels and residential houses.

The Taiwanese sector was forbidden territory to the Japanese. It comprised narrow, squalid streets, long straggling rows of shops and stalls, with dirty slums and stinking pig-stys in the rear.

Our Japanese guide advised us to visit the 'native quarter" alone, as we might not receive "honourable reception" if he accompanied us on the trip.

The "native quarter" did give us "honourable reception" — we were the first Indians they had seen. Taihoku was the only Far Eastern city where there were no Indians before the war and even now it is doubtful whether there are any. The mortal remains of a great son of India — Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose — laid to rest in Taihoku, probably constitute India's main link with Taiwan.

* * *

The Taiwanese expected a new deal with the collapse of Japan. But the Kuomintang Government disillusioned them. They found Chiang Kaishek's armies and the Chinese Governor-General no better than the Japanese armies and the Japanese Governor-General.

Taiwan rose in revolt immediately after the Chinese occupation. Riots raged for weeks in Taihoku and other centres. Thousands were killed — Chiang's soldiers as well as Taiwanese rebels. Chiang rushed reinforcements and the rebellion was quelled but the island was never completely pacified. Nanking recalled General Chen-Yi, the first Chinese Governor-General of Taiwan.

**Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek blamed "Communist elements" for the Taiwan rebellion. These elements, which challenged the Chiang regime at the zenith of its power and popularity, are unlikely to leave it alone in the days of its downfall.**

The outlook in Taiwan is in many ways similar to that in Malaya — with this big difference: The Taiwanese laboured under Japanese imperialism for 50 years, the Malayans only 3½ years. The corrupt demoralised Kuomintang Government of Taiwan has little in common with the enlightened government of Malaya.

Psychologically, Taiwan is ready for the "liberation" promised by Mao Tse-tung.

But, is Mao ready for the campaign? Are south-east Asian strategists ready to meet the repercussions of that campaign?

**August — the month of many Asian revolutions — may provide the answer.**

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A man was killed by a train near a country village, and an inquest was held.

The jury consisted of villagers unused to such proceedings, and the coroner, wishing to be helpful, advised them to bring in a verdict of "felodese." Having retired to consider their verdict, some argument arose among the jury as to what the coroner meant. The foreman soon settled the difficulty.

"This coroner chap," he explained, "knows what he's talking about. He's had these jobs before. If he says the man fell in the sea, he fell in the sea."

A few minutes later the jury filed back into court, and the foreman announced the verdict, "Found drowned."

*Meet Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the champion of the underdog and a fixture in the Labour politics of the country. A "No Changer" mentally and physically, his slim figure with a winsome smile on his face has become familiar in various facets of Bombay life. Social reformer, humanitarian, politician and labour leader all rolled in one, he looks more a character than an individual. The phases of his complex personality are vividly described by his daughter Perin C. Mehta, an aspiring journalist, in this pen picture of*

# FATHER OF 'HERMITAGE'

## By Perin C. Mehta

**WHEN I was five, father built a cottage — a sprawling set of rooms — fifteen miles away from the city of Bombay. He chose this particular spot because the government had been publishing vague hints about building a model suburb somewhere round the place. But for the time being, we remained isolated from human society. Outside of the family our society consisted of a whirring set of musical mosquitos and a herd of braying donkeys. Nobody came because there was nowhere to come. Father and the building contractor had fallen out long before the work began, and so from the foundation upwards it was all wrong.**

LATER, father extended rooms helter-skelter to suit his current whim and extending family with no consideration for the consequent murder of architectural bye-laws. And he called this structure the "Hermitage". I cannot elicit any substantial reason for the name, but I suspect a faint hope of creating an air of sanctity and ethics which may have prompted the decision. As the years went by and we showed not the slightest inclination towards the hermit's mode of living — for none of us were capable of skipping a meal; and we were far too interested in film stars—father decided we become learned. The heights he expected us to climb staggered us at first, but his courage, his honesty, his ambition stood firm behind the careers of all his children. Whatever has been achieved is due to the greatness of his soul, the principled actions of his mind and heart.

### Taught By Practice

FATHER S outstanding traits are his unerring honesty, the grit of a sterling character which lapsed not once in his life. He is a great educationist. His ambitions for us, his children, were not of vast wealth and pomposity, but of a greatness of the mind and disinterested labour given to the world for the betterment of fellow-men and society.

**He taught us the philosophy of life through practice. "The world has no patience to study your character, or leave a margin of tolerance. It judges you by your actions".**

These, his words, scared themselves into us. During childhood days they were just words. Now they form the maps of our lives, to be handed down to generations

Father is a blind follower of "ahimsa" or non-violence, and this he practised in daily life. He did not believe in any type of force, mental, moral or physical. Full freedom of thought and action were a part of our psychological training. He strove towards kneading our minds into a groove of self-culture. He taught us to respond to the appeal of poetry, art and the most consummate sciences. Father's elevated thoughts sanctified our feelings, and consecrated our industry.

AND then father is charged with a normal quota of whimsical fancies, and a delicious sense of humour. He has an uncanny habit of waking up in the early hours of the morning and reciting in the tones of a vengeful prophet the verses of Omar Khayyam, Kabir, and the teachings of Plato. The ulterior motive being not exactly to infuse the philosophy into us at that hour, for he well knew we were trying hard enough to muffle our ears and his voice within the recesses of our coverlets. It was one way of helping us from rising later. Once having succeeded in getting us out of our laziness, he would impediately entangle us from rising late. Once having would probably start with father's opinion on the latest political upheaval Most of the time we were not interested in politics, but if we at all were, the argument would be never-ending. But father knew how to end it, not abruptly, but tailing off gradually. He would deftly steer the wheels of the discussion, and before we were aware, we would be floundering in unpleasant topics like schools, examinations and marks in general. Before the subject individualised itself we would disperse, each one edging off as unobtrusively as possible, leaving father in charge of the field.

**A four-power conference in a London Babies' Home—with less worry than Bevins and Vyshinskys of the world**

THEN there was father's training of mother. Father insisted on lecturing to mother on Emerson. Mother insisted that father must know more about the prices of food. Father was amazed that there should arise any question so commonplace as prices of food at the "Hermitage". He brought into full play his generous scorn for avarice, his just contempt for men who were bankrupt of any moral character due to riches.

"Use money but do not abuse it" said father. Mother pretends she is deaf, and in the short intervals when father takes a breath to pour out another avalanche of quotations, she passes sundry remarks on mules and men, to nobody in particular. The lecture over and after father thinks mother has been sufficiently impressed, he descends to 'ignoble' and every day matters, endorses the rise in food prices and mother's opinion on the disadvantages of unnecessary economy.

### His Comrades

FATHER is an incorrigible believer in nature. He believes every disease can be cured by nature. "Let a man open his heart to nature and she breathes into him her divine cure." But that didn't work when once ulcers broke out all over his body. He was advised to undergo a course of certain injections. "I have a conscientious objection to any foreign matter forced into the human body", father negatived. Though he was forced to accept the ignominy of the foreign matter into his body through a conspiracy between mother and the doctors, he doggedly refused to believe in their cure. "I would have been cured by nature anyhow" he insisted. Mother didn't have to argue that. She always had her way with father. He succumbed to her willingly and visibly, all the while protesting that she bullied him.

FATHER lives in a continued comradeship with Shakespeare, Milton, Dante and Emerson. Aristotle and Plato mean infinite depths to him. He reads for hours daily, though his eyesight is fast failing. Through history and poetry, through the philosophy of the prophets, and science of the scientists, father peopled his mind with immortal guests who have never denied him guidance at the worst of times. To bear and forbear is his philosophy of life. To think not of oneself, but only of others, to iron out life's ruffles with an equanimity based on a sense of duty and a belief in all-pervading providence.

### In Service Of Labour

**His life he spent in the services of the poverty-stricken Indian Labour. He defied the scorp and contempt of overpowering snobbish relations by not entering the mad race for wealth in which men throw aside their principles.**

**To eat, to drink, to sleep, meant to him a waste of time. Search after knowledge, truth, beauty, was always and is yet his vocation in life. I have never seen father idle or spending his time at ease, his mental energy being prodigious to an extent which charged his body with an almost superhuman strength for work.**

FATHER is a little man with an ascetic face and clear straightforward eyes which look through you disturbingly. And he is simple — simple in all his modes of life.

As a father, he advanced mentally with the modernity of his children. While dealing with the aesthetic side of self-culture in the home, he never forgot we were growing up in a twentieth-century world, — never forced his way of life on us. He made home a haven of enlightenment, spiritual entertainment and love. Father, today stands an indelible figure before us, with memories of gentle thoughts and wide sympathies that yet meet, when duties have rendered us all apart. We think of him with the fervour of a benediction, which sanctified the dwelling of our birth.

## "...AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET"

**Berryman in "THE WASHINGTON STAR"**

## *Sneezing Cured By A Tickle*

★

**Having sneezed 134,000 times in eight days, a 14-year-old schoolboy fell into an exhausted sleep in his London home recently and managed to pass the night without further attacks.**

**The boy was believed to be the victim of a violent form of hay fever. At one period he was sneezing once every three seconds, and specialists were nuable to stop his atishoos! But there's more to the average sneeze than just that.**

**High-speed photography has proved that during a sneeze germ-laden particles are expelled from the mouth—not the nose—at the enormous speed of 152ft. a second. Just before the war a doctor pointed out that a well-recognised group of people are especially liable to paroxysmal sneezing, usually inherited. The doctor added the comfortable news that such sneezers seem less liable to serious illness than other people.**

**Eight ways of stopping a sneeze were mentioned by a French doctor who wrote a book on the subject. You can tickle the soles of your feet, puff out your cheeks, press on the eyeballs, frown, press the upper lip with a finger, stretch your neck, rub your jaws, or blow hard, he said. Blowing hard was the best way, he added.**

**In the North Riding of Yorkshire some people still believe that to sneeze immediately after dinner is a sign of good health, and that the sneezer will live long. In Suffolk they used to say: "One sneeze, a wish; two, a kiss; three, a letter; four, a disappointment.**

**Costliest sneeze on record was that of a banknote engraver in South America who had worked for months on a design for a new note. Suddenly he sneezed on to the design, which was ruined. He had to get new materials and begin all over again.**

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**Mrs. Green bought a sundial and had it erected in her garden. She called in the builder and instructed him to move it to a more suitable place.**

**"Where would you like me to put it?" asked the builder.**

**"Under the electric lamp in the porch," she replied. "We shall then be able to see the time when it is dark".**

# LIFE IN A FROZEN WORLD

## Nature Helps Animals Face The Winter

★

By U. C. Chopra

**IF it were the good fortune of the animals to share Shakespeare with us, we can imagine their quoting Hamlet.**

**When shivering at midnight in company with the guard at the royal castle of Elsinore he complains, "The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold." Hundreds of millions of members of the animal kingdom are faced during winter with a problem more anxious than Hamlet's—not how to take life but has to keep it, when vegetation is dead or sleeping, streams and their populations are under ice, frost makes the ground fire iron, and snow hides food and comfort in a freezing fleece.**

**Winter is the quietest yet perhaps the most wonderful period of the year. The earth becomes the tomb of the boundless tide of last summer's life; it is the teeming cradle of next year's life; it is the bed of those who sleep the weary months away; and it is the scene of the myriad activities of that great host of creatures whose hold on life can be maintained only so long as they are up and doing.**

The air bites life shrewdly as it bit Hamlet, and the effect can be traced in an ascending scale from torpor to vigour, beginning at zero and rising to blood-heat, if we may put it in that way.

There is the bluebottle fly, which warmed by a sudden rise of temperature, pops out of a mysterious hiding-place takes a sip or two of food and goes back to winter quarters. There is the bat, wakened by the warmth into thinking that he may as well take a turn or two in the air and see if the moth is still there that he missed in his last flight in the autumn. There is the squirrel in his winter nest who wakes when he is

**The Himalayan Snow-cat in an angry mood**

hungry, fancies a cob nut, a beech nut or an acorn, skips down the tree to his hidden larder and rewards himself for his summer industry.

Then we come to the animals which cannot seek safety in this policy of placid do-nothing, the hurring stream of vitality that swings at increasing pace through chilling days, moving on with life and energy when other life has sunk, with the thermometer at zero.

### Tailored By Nature

They must be up and striving if they are to keep alive. Nature gives them overcoats—we must supply ours. Except some horrible little hairless dogs, man is the only mammal born on land who has not a covering of fur or hair. Our four-footed rivals of the wilds are tailored by nature, and nature is observant of the seasons. All horses are furnished with means of defence against the cold. With the coming of winter, a horse's coat becomes tremendously thick and long, keeping in the warmth of the body and keeping the cold out. That is the purpose of all covering, or, rather, one purpose. There is a second, for the summer clothing of birds and animals keeps the heat out.

In some cats—not all, perhaps, but many—during autumn new and longer hair will be seen out-topping those of the summer coat. That is interesting as bringing the history of a mystery on to our very hearth-rugs. It is commonly supposed that this great robe with which nature invests her children for the chill months of winter is a lengthening of the summer coat but that is not so. The necessity for winter wear in the animal kingdom is so vital that Nature provides an entirely new covering.

See a summer roebuck, beautiful in his ruddy red coat, see him again in winter, and he is unrecognisable as the same animal. His coat has thickened and lengthened, its colour is changed to a grey-fawn, and there are white patches of fur about the haunches that were not there before. He looks bigger, and is actually heavier, for nature ordains that appetite shall increase with what it feeds upon, and, with the vast increase of food coming with autumn harvests, animals put on fat as if a taxidermist had padded them by hand.

Now, the hair of the roebuck has not changed colour. The old red coat of summer has given place to a new coat, which has grown out long and luxuriant from beneath the old; and next spring you will see the long coat falling out and a new garment of foxy-red peeping through the warm mantle of winter. It is the same with mountain hare. He lays up a store of fat for winter while getting his new coat, but the beauty of his change is that from a common brown he becomes a thing of delight in a snow-white pelt. This is not the old hair suddenly bleached. It is new hair, which began as white when it emerged from the skin, and has continued white to its full growth. The white hair of an Arctic fox is white from the beginning. His summer wear carries a coat which is short and not notable for silkiness, but in the days of snow and frost, his white beauty is as remarkable for soft, silky length, as for the spotless purity of its whiteness.

### Nature's Camouflage

All this is evidence of that almost human care with which nature garbs her poor children. Nowhere do we meet with such thoroughness as in nature. The whitening and lengthening of the coat come only when and where they are wanted, the whiteness to match the snows and make the animals inconspicuous to foes and prey; the thickening for warmth. But if there is no snow, the white coat may wait on the coming of seasonable weather.

In northern latitudes stoat becomes in winter the lovely white ermine whose fur decks the robes of judges and nobles. South of the intensely cold line it does not change, except in volume of fur.

We take these things for granted in nature; they are easy to the Supreme Chemist and Clothier of the world. And if it seems wonderful to us, it is also a comfortable thought, as we lie snug beneath warm blankets and eiderdown at night, with the north-east wind howling in the vast waste of wild lands the children of nature are as snug and happy in their way as we in ours.

### The Polar Bear

It is fascinating to think of the Polar bear, the chief life-tide in the Arctic world, swaying with the seasons, up towards the Pole in summer, down towards the edge of the ice in winter, searching for seals and great fish that they can surprise at the ice-holes, or battening on sharks and whales which have run their race and been carried by currents into the silent north, to await dissolution amid the ice.

The wonder is that it is during this season of night and frigid gloom that the mother bear brings forth her young, in a snow-pit, during months of continuous night, with 40 50, or more degrees of frost and with the mother fasting for weeks together while suckling her snowy babies.

The size of the bear, the walrus, the seal, the whale, and other animals of the freezing waters is proof that animals can grow and prosper in the cold. Winter does not matter to these monsters of the seas. It does not matter whether they are hairy or furry like the seals, or naked like the whale and walruses.

Their provision is inside. Their overcoat is really an under-vest the warmest in the world, a garment of massed blubber.

### Siberian Tiger

There is no animal that bears cold better than the tiger, which ranges out into icy Siberia. It is of the same species as the royal beast of India but the Siberian tiger is a giant compared with his fellow of the hot lands, bigger in bone, flesh, and muscle, and covered in winter with a robe of fur of immense thickness and splendour. There are other cats, too, fat and flourishing amid the winter snows.

That is a stunning fact—that a mountain of flesh and muscle, and an appetite almost insatiable for fish, flesh, and herbage, should be able during summer and autumn to accumulate fat and nourishment enough to keep alive through all the winter days. It is one more in the long, long list of natural wonders that a man can hardly understand, though he gives his life to the study of them, and the more we think of such things the more awed and bewildered are we in the presence of Nature and her ways.

### "MONARCH OF THE ARCTIC"

**The Polar Bear in the realm of snows**

### Chapter Of Marvels

But the ways of combating winter among the animals is a whole chapter of marvels. We have few species of lizards in India, and we know practically nothing of the way most of them snooze away the winter. But there are some things about less exalted creatures which we do know. Freeze a man, and if he does not straightway die, the flesh will drop off his poor bones; freeze a lowly animal, and nothing happens. Of course,

**Water-hens go exploring in the Snow**

there are limitations. Leave a frog or a toad in a very shallow pond with a concrete bottom, and in a bad winter water and frog will become a block of ice.

That is fatal to the frog. But give him some mud at the bottom of the pond, and he will live. In the mud of the pond the frog will freeze a little, but not all its heart will freeze. You may make his limbs so stiff with frost that they can be broken off like twigs, and he will revive, but if his heart is entirely frozen, that is the end of all things for him.

That seems to be true of the snail too. The snail can endure more cold than the frog, for if only a little part of his heart, the very inmost core, is left unfrozen, then Jack Frost may lock the world in iron and the snail does not mind. He is as plumo as a partridge when he goes to sleep.

Slugs are generally solitary, spinning themselves a sort of cocoon of their own slime, and lying sleeping in the earth or in crevices by themselves. Snails congregate like rattlesnakes. They sleep together in masses, each with its shell sealed by a chalky covering secreted from its own glands.

Do they seek to keep each other warm by this close associations? It can hardly be so; it must be a jovial social instinct that draws them together. Yet it is a fact that, low as is their bodily heart, when we place a number of them together they raise the temperature of the air by four or five degrees. They keep each other warm, and warm the place in which they all lie snug. Perhaps they enjoy the comfort of that excess of warmth when setting down for

(Continued on page 6)

**Hill Buffaloes in the snow**

# AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON NO. 2

## Atomic Planes, Warships And Submarines In Making

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BY PHELPS ADAMS

*Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"*

***WITH a great deal of fanfare, America is about to embark upon the second major phase of her nuclear fission programme: development of an atomic engine for military use.***

***Thus far, the Government's vast production facilities have been devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture and stockpiling of atomic bombs. But, under the persistent pressure of the Air Force and the Navy, the Atomic Energy Commission is about to set forth on its first attempt to design and construct a "power reactor" to drive warships, submarines and planes.***

IN many respects. successful development of such an engine might be as important to the nation's over-all war potential as the creation of the bomb itself.

**It would mean that naval ships could ply the seas for months without refueling and that submarines would become for the first time almost all that their name implies—they could remain submerged for long periods and operate entirely under water at high speeds.**

To the Air Force. moreover, an atomic engine is a definite prerequisite to a practical supersonic plane, for today a plane travelling at a speed greater than that of sound exhausts its fuel supply within a matter of minutes, and there is no foreseeable prospect of enlarging its range substantially through the use of chemical fuels. Yet, if a power reactor small enough, light enough and powerful enough can be safely designed, enormous bombers will conceivably circle the globe at supersonic pace without using any appreciable amount of the uranium or plutonium which serves them as fuel.

### Secret Weapon

OBVIOUSLY such an engine would become America's second most important secret weapon. But today—even before there is any real certainty of its successful development—it is America's most publicized secret. To publish the scientific facts which have already been revealed about it would require one or more large volumes; and it would take a good-sized library to house all that has been written about it officially.

So far as basic nuclear physics is concerned, virtually all of the fundamental information necessary for the construction of a power reactor has been printed. Certain tricks about the geometric arrangement of the fuel are kept secret, as are a few mathematical calculations which the scientists of other nations presumably will have to work out for themselves. Otherwise the "secret" of the atomic engine—like the secret of the bomb—lies in the engineering design. the production know-how and the development of wholly new materials for use in building it.

### Power Reactor

A POWER reactor is essentially an atomic pile in which the fission process is speeded up to levels approaching those in the bomb itself. Of the half-dozen or more piles now in operation in the United States, none is designed to use the tremendous energy it produces. The small ones are used chiefly for experimental work and for the production of radioactive isotopes, while the large ones at Hanford are operated exclusively for the production of plutonium.

All of them have these characteristics in common: they run at slow speeds and low temperatures and are designed to burn natural uranium, of which only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. is fissionable fuel. They are cooled by water or air.

**A POWER reactor must be different—perhaps dangerously so. It must produce intense heat—temperatures ranging from 500 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit at a minimum. Through it must circulate a coolant—probably liquid metal—that will remove the heat from the engine as fast as it is generated. Because it must be comparatively small, it must operate at tremendously high energy—with resultant high-intensity radio-activity. And to do all this, it must burn pure uranium 235 or plutonium—the very same explosive ingredients that now go into the bomb.**

In short, a power reactor must be an atomic furnace which produces steam or some other superheated vapour capable of driving a turbine or—in plane—a turbo-jet engine.

TO build this power plant, the Atomic Energy Commission has set up an elaborate programme which calls now for the construction of four great new reactors at an experimental testing station popularly known as the Reactor Farm. Although the Commission has not yet completed arrangements for the acquisition of the site, it has already announced that this farm wil be located at Arco, near Pocatello, Idaho.

Of the four reactors to be built here at the outset, No. 1 will be a materials-testing job which will operate at high radiation intensity, but at low temperatures, to determine the ability of various materials to withstand, or to contain, the tremendous neutron bombardment produced in the pile.

Number 2 will be the stationary prototype of a mobile engine for use in naval vessels. The developing of similar reactors for use in submarines and planes will depend on the ability of the engineers to reduce the size and weight of this machine.

### Key To Future Of Atomic Power

**NUMBERS 3 and 4 will hold the key to the entire future of atomic power. They will be "breeders" and—if successful—will produce as much fuel as they consume. Unless this can be done, the use of atomic energy on any substantial scale will be rigidly limited by** the shortage of fissionable fuels.

The giant reactors at Hanford today use only one of the fission products they create: neutrons, which transform useless Uranium 238 into plutonium. The heat is wasted. The simple power reactor to be designed for the Navy will use only the heat and will waste the neutrons.

THE purpose of the "power breeder" is to use both by wrapping the machine in a blanket composed either of U-238 or of Thorium, so that the neutrons released in the reactor will strike this blanket and produce either U-233 from the Thorium or Plutonium from the U-238. Both U-233 and Plutonium are fissionable.

Mathematically, this is entirely possible. The average atom to Uranium 235, when it splits, releases two and a fraction neutrons. Only one of these neutrons is needed to split another U-235 atom and thus to sustain a chain reaction. If the second neutron can be made, invariably, to strike an atom of U-238 of Thorium, it will produce another atom of fissionable material; and, if any of the remaining fraction of a neutron can be made similarly productive, it will be possible even to create more fuel than is consumed in a power reactor.

Such, in a thumbnail outline, is America's great new reactor programme, about which so much has already been revealed. But if the Atomic Energy Commission is permitted to do so, it will send to Congress a report which it is now completing—and that report will tell the world many hitherto undisclosed facts about this vital military engine.

# A GREAT LOVE

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(Continued from page 2)

her and, gathering her up in his arms, glued his lips to hers in one long, lingering kiss that seemed to dissolve reality around them. Then, with a desperate effort, wrenching himself away from her, he rushed out of the room and out of the house, and was swallowed up by the surrounding darkness of the night that had just set in.

Time, the healer of all wounds, healed Vijay's. But the scar remained—a bitter reminder of his blighted love, the mirage of his hopes and the illusions of his happiness At first he had remained crushed and buried under the debris of his ruined hopes, unable to emerge from his sorrows. Often the memory of that heart-breaking evening came back to him with a throbbing pain, reopening old wounds and inflicting new ones. The long, dark and dreary night that fell on him—when tearing himself away from Roopa's arms, lonely and forsaken, he had roamed about like a lost soul seeking rest and tranquility—was haunted by the ghosts of many desires, many dear remembrances, many sorrows and regrets. But as time passed on, Vijay's suffering decreased little by little like the water that drips out drop by drop from a crack in the pot. The feeling of utter hopelessness at what he had lost—love, friendship, all that had been shattered—his first love and affection and his first trust from which nothing remained but a ruined waste—this feeling the slow passage of time mellowed down. This difficult process would have been impossible to bear but for his renewed interest in his work. At first he began to write with a complete lack of enthusiasm Then suddenly he found himself inspired by new thoughts. Various channels and avenues of ideas seemed to be stretched out before him. His mind opened out like a flower to the light of inspiration. All that he had suffered he transferred to his characters in a new guise and they became alive and pulsating with life They suffered his agonies, shared his joys and ecstacies. And the bold light of the day, the stealthy shadows of the night found him wrapped up in his work with one distinct goal set before him.

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Three years passed. A nation awoke to recognise the literary genius of a new and young writer. The flood of public acclaim swept Vijay to the highest pinnacle of fame and fortune. He now sat on the dizzy height of success and a void in his life was filled. But only partly. Roopa's love was irreparable. At one time this literary fame had seemed the final fulfilment of his life's aim. Then Roopa came along and other desires, other emotions had stirred in his life. She became as necessary to him as his work. Both became an integral part of his life, both had linked together and had interwoven themselves into one single pattern in his life. The mocking irony of fate had given to him the one and taken away the other. He wondered now where Roopa was and what she was doing. "In time to come.....when we meet again..... I might be able to tell you." These were the small fragments of her words still floating in his mind, the only shreds of memory which he had tried to clutch and hold fast. Would he ever see her again he asked himself, and slowly picked up a copy of his book and turned over the first page to read the dedication. As he did so, a tear slided down his cheek and fell on it.

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..... Somewhere in a distant clime a girl sat looking at a book in her hand with rapt attention while a glistening tear on her soft cheek hesitatingly trailed down its course and fell on the open page. Tenderly, gently she brushed it away from the lines:

**TO**
**R**
**In love and friendship**
**Wherever she may be.**

Her face was convulsed with grief. Her loose hair in their luxuriant tresses fell over her shoulders, while some stray locks stuck on her damp cheeks. She closed the book and pressed it to her heart. An old man entered the room. Though he stooped a little there was dignity in his bearing. He had a broad, open forehead and a face wrinkled with age. As he entered the girl stood up, tottering a little, her one hand clasping the book, her other holding the end of the table for support.

"My plan has succeeded, Papa," she said in tones of mingled joy and sadness, "and now we must go back". An instant later she was in his arms.

"Oh, Dad, he must have suffered so." The old man pressed her to his heart and caressed her soft, silken hair.

"Yes child," he said with loving tenderness, "I know he must have.

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# LIFE IN A FROZEN WORLD

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(Continued From Page 5)

the long night of oblivion. But our lowly crawling friends the snails are not hard to please at any time, for even at the height of summer they can live in a vacuum for two or three days!

### Gold Fish Beat Frogs

But even the frogs and snails are beaten by some fishes. Goldfish, which require great heat to enable them to turn from dingy black into their fairy mail of gold, can endure an immence amount of cold.

A NUMBER of mud-fishes were once frozen so hard that they were broken up with axes in order to feed dogs. One of the fish, being small was thrown whole to a dog, and was bolted unbitten by the animal. The heat of the dog's stomach melted the ice in the tissues of the fish, and the little fish came to life and escaped, vigorous and wriggling, from the dog's mouth!

That is an astounding story which may seem incredible, but it is known to be true, and it is an astonishing example of the marvelluos power of life in a frozen world.

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A Hollywood producer received a story entitled "The Optimist" He called his staff together and said:" "Gentlemen, this title must be changed to something simpler, We're intelligent and know what an optimist is, but how many of those morons who'll see the picture will know he's an eye-doctor?"

★

Two men in a lighthouse saw a smart boat being towed towards it. When it was about half a mile away it began to sink, so one of the men went out to the rescue.

When the rescued man was in the light-house he told the men because it was a good job they had saved him, because he had come to see them about their income tax!

# A Sportsman - Governor

## IS DREAMING SECOND SIGHT?

★

BY HARVEY DAY

**DREAMS are telling us more about TIME, which is one of the most baffling things in the world. Within the past ten years considerable research has been done in the subject and many of our preconceived ideas are shattered.**

Time resembles a road which crawls to the summit of a rise and then unwinds itself on the other side. Events are taking place even now, on the other slope, though we cannot see them, or rather, most of us cannot. A few rare souls, gifted in some strange way, however, can. Why? We do not know, but science may fathom the secret in the near future. Dr. Soal, Lecturer in Mathematics at Queen Mary College, London University, has conducted experiments to show that some can see events two seconds before they take place. If two seconds, why not ten? And if ten, why not a hundred; and if a hundred, why not a million? Why a limit?

We know that many events have been foretold with amazing accuracy in the course of dreams. What if science can divulge the secret that will lay open the future in front of us? Shall we then be able to avoid mistakes? That is, if the future is already laid down and immutable.

There are millions who feel that such is the case. There is evidence in the shape of dreams to prove that events have been foretold in detail. It remains now for us to find a way in which we can dream truly.

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Consider existence as a four dimensional carpet which is unrolling gradually and relentlessly—the fourth dimension being TIME. The patterns of the carpet which we cannot yet see exist as certainly as the future exists, but we cannot see them unless we have X-ray eyes. Some are gifted and can in their dreams see the patterns before the carpet unrolls. An ant, for instance, can crawl inside the roll and obtain a preview. During sleep some of us become ants and take a peep into the future.

**The curious part about dreams is that when they are taking place they often seem far more real and intense than reality. The fear, for instance, that one experiences in dreams, seems to outweigh by far that which is experienced during waking moments.**

Dream-life is infinitely more vivid. Immediately after waking, even the most fantastic dreams seem credible. An hour later they become much less so and in the cold light of morning the most vivid visions dissolve into arrant nonsense.

The mechanism of dreams is something which eludes us. And yet, can we dismiss the dream-state as being of no value whatsoever? Scientists and writers like J. W. Dunne, Stuart-Young, and Megroz have conducted a vast volume of research in the subject and feel certain that dreams can be useful to mankind. It will never be possible for all of us to dream in such a way that we can foretell the future but if even a minute fraction of the population is able to dream accurately and truly, then we may be warned of catastrophic events and so save life and avoid misery.

Will it be accomplished in our time? There are several authenticated cases of true dreaming, none more remarkable than that described by the celebrated psychiatrist, Professor Meyer, of the University of Jena, who recalls that on the 8th June 1937 he was sent for by a student who was seriously ill. The student entrusted a box to his care, instructing him to open it if he died

**HE died on the 13th and Meyer opened the box to find a letter in which the young man described a dream he had on the 6th.**

**He stated that he had wandered into a cemetary where he saw a tombstone with his name and date of birth. The day of death was obscured by moss, which when scrapped off, read "June 13th 1937." He then awoke—horrified.**

The student who died on the day

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES OF SIR MAHARAJ SINGH

★

BY NILKAN PERUMAL

**In the line of ambitions that he may have long entertained, His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the first Indian Governor of Bombay, has been perhaps more keen on bagging a man-eater than governing a province! He has been trying to score that triumph all his life but once he became Governor of Bombay, he fulfilled his ambition of killing the tiger as well.**

**When he was India's Agent-General in South Africa, he tried to hunt down a lion, though metaphorically speaking, Sir Maharaj Singh is not a 'lion-hunter' at all! Neither was he an assiduous office-hunter at any time. Whatever has come to him in life, has mostly come unsought—a tribute to merit and unimpeachable character in personal and public life.**

Sir Maharaj Singh is the second son of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala, one of the pioneer Indian Christian leaders of the Punjab. The Governor succeeded to the family title of RAJA in 1941, on the death of his elder brother Raja Ranbir Singh. Maharaj Singh's other brothers are Kunwar Shumshere Singh, a Cambridge graduate who after serving long in the IMS is now retired, Kunwar Duleep Singh, former Judge of the Lahore High Court and now legal adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs, and the last, Kunwar Jasvir Singh, a U.P. Civilian who died some years ago. Their only sister is Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, our Minister of Health today.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh lived in Lucknow, managing the Kapurthala estates in the U.P. He had embraced Christianity under the influence of his tutor Goraknath Chatterjee, whose daughter he married. Harnam Singh's baptism took place in Jullunder where he lived for some time, before coming to Lucknow.

### All-Out Austerity

Harnam Singh sent all his children to England for education in their very boyhood. They were mostly at Cambridge, excepting Maharaj Singh, who went to Balliol in Oxford, and sister Amrit Kaur, who went to the Somerville College. Their guardians in England were British Missionaries who brought them up in the strict religious atmosphere of Puritan England. Though a Raja's children, as scholars in Britain, they were made to live a frugal life. Each of them had no more an annual allowance of £260, then! For holidays, they could not even go abroad! Instead, they spent the vacation in the homes of their missionary-guardians who then took the opportunity to teach them a rigorous code of self-discipline in life. One of the brothers of Maharaj Singh used to recollect those early days, and say rather good-humouredly, that the austerity in which they lived at that time was such that each of them could not even claim a FULL EGG at the breakfast table!

Maharaj Singh went to Harrow at the age of eight and finally returned to India, when he was twenty-four, having been called to the Bar. He became a U.P. Civilian then. When the seat of the Government of India was still in Calcutta, Maharaj Singh was an Assistant Secretary in the Education Department, and he lived there having a room at the Calcutta Club. But, he spent the greater part of his official life in the U.P., where he rose to the position of Home Member in 1935 and held that office for two years. He was Prime Minister of Jodhpur and later in Kashmir for a time, worked as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University and has travelled far and wide to Mauritius and British Guiana to study the living conditions of Indians in those Colonies, and report to the Government. He is quick at making decisions and prompt in his correspondence.

### His First Brief

Though a Barrister, he never enrolled himself as a lawyer to practise in any court of law. In 1947, however, for a break he took up a case before the Oudh Chief Court and argued—his first case—and to his great surprise, won it!

A very important appointment he held was the one in South Africa as our Agent-General from 1932-35. He lived in Cape Town, Durban and

(Continued on page 8)

Bombay Governor in a family group

Sir Maharaj Singh

## THE GLAMOUR OF NATURALNESS

★

BY SIMON WOLF

**SINCE time immemorial every community of men has claimed to have "the most beautiful women in the world". A powerful streak in human make-up! Next to "ours is the loveliest country," there was always and still is the cry "ours are the most lovable girls". A matter of vanity? Or of pride? Probably of both. But an innocent and harmless matter, and one whose investigation can only give pleasure.**

We have heard of American girls, of Spanish senoritas and Italian signorinas, of mysteriously beautiful Russian women, of large-eyed Turkish beauties, of the enchanting girls of Stockholm, of the German Gretchen, of Parisians with their unequalled charm, of lovelies of Bali, India or Hawaii, of the adorable Chinese girls in Shanghai, of Viennese, Varsovian and Budapest women, of the girls of the Balkans and Norway, Portugal and Annan, Lithuania and Uruguay. The countries and cities which have been omitted from this enumeration may accept our humble apologies. It would mean going too far to take the map of the world and to mention them ALL.

However, we have not yet spoken of the female population of a country which—with even more conviction and persistence than the others—claims to have the most beautiful women in the world: the United States of America. They may well be right, judging by the medium which popularises female American charm in the five continents: the film. How else can one reach an opinion, without visiting America to examine the position and to compare?

What we see in American screen pictures is certainly breath-taking. This kind of peaceful propaganda is, no doubt, apt to conquer the (male) world. But..... there is a "but": the American beauties are glamourised.

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**An extraordinary word "glamour" and it may mean anything: being well-groomed or sophisticated, eccentric or unusual, striking or mysterious, very good-looking or interesting, or whatever you wish. However one cannot escape the impression that in most cases the nearest association to "glamour" is artificiality. This in itself implies no condemnation: we are living in a civilisation in which the woman's right to improve on nature by artificial means—to mention only cosmetics—is not only acknowledged, but even demanded by men. It remains to be asked whether this does not sometimes strike a note of unnaturalness. ....**

Lately, the British *film* has be-

(Continued on page 27)

# LABOUR MAY GO, BUT SOCIALISM WILL GO ON

## Tory Victory Will Not Change Conditions In Britain

★

BY EUGENE C. PULLIAM

**NO matter which party wins the general election in England next year, the country will continue to have a Socialist Government.**

**Even if the Conservatives under Winston Churchill's leadership come back to power there will be little or no change in the form of Government. There will be modifications, new titles for old regulations, less red tape and more "feeling of freedom". But England will remain a Socialist State. The die is cast.**

Neither party dares back away from the "cradle to grave" promises that have been made the people. Socialized medicine will remain; austerity will continue; nationalization of basic industries will go on. Socialism must run the full gamut of the "noble experiment" before individual incentives, competitive free enterprise and free opportunity return to this grim and frustrated island.

### With Backs To Wall

Ironic as it may seem, Clement Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps and Ernest Bevin—that brilliant triumvirate which saddled England with Socialism—now have their backs to the wall and are fighting for their political lives. The results in the recent London Council elections jarred Labour leaders to their very toes. For the first time in 16 years, the traditionally strong Labour districts of London turned down their own Labour candidates and elected Conservatives. This does not mean sure victory for the Conservatives in the 1950 general elections but it is a major setback for the Government. It definitely indicates the rising tide of irritation and resentment over red tape, controls and restrictions.

The people, however, have not lost their appetite for the promises of a Socialist State. They are losing confidence in the ability of Labour's leaders to deliver and administer the "new social gains". Gradually they are coming to the conclusion that Conservative leaders would do better than Attlee, Cripps, and Bevin. Conservative leaders are alert to this shift in public opinion. All their district and country leaders have been warned not to criticize socialized medicine and not to attack the "cradle to grave" programme. They are instructed to blast the daylights out of the Labour Government's needless red tape, the unnecessary controls, and "unwarranted austerity" in everyday life.

However, the Conservatives do not explain how they themselves are going to run a Socialist State without burdensome controls, red tape and Government regulation of every phase of industrial and social existence—for that's what Socialism involves and it won't work any other way. But Conservative leaders are so anxious to get back into power, they are willing to swallow Socialism if that's what it takes to win the election—despite the fact that they are almost 100 per cent opposed to the whole scheme.

**It must be said in justice to both**

### They Saved England

**Sir Stafford Cripps and Ernest Bevin that they have had the courage and the personal strength to put through a programme for England's economic recovery regardless of the caustic yapping of their own followers. Even Conservative leaders—and many of them—have told me that Cripps and Bevin saved England from a siege of industrial strife and economic chaos after the war.**

"The working classes had lost confidence in Conservative leadership," the editor of one of London's Liberal newspapers told me. "If Labour had not won the election in 1945, we would have been bogged down with strikes, depression and unemployment. That's what the Communists planned for and expected to happen in England.

"The working classes would not have listened to the Conservatives, but they did listen to Bevin and Cripps. Together they persuaded the workers to modify their demands and to buckle down to work to save England. The door was slammed shut on the Communists who had hoped to move in during the industrial warfare which their leaders here had counted on. Bevin and Cripps united the country on a foreign policy that paved the way for the Western Union and the North Atlantic Pact.

"I believe Russia would have marched in if England had gone down after the war. So, however much I abhor Socialism, I must salute Bevin and Cripps for being great statesmen for England in one of its most critical hours."

### People Getting Restless

That sentiment is being shared privately by more and more thoughtful Britishers. But the people are becoming restless. The middle classes are gradually being liquidated into frustration by high prices and high taxes. They are the saddest and the grimmest lot of people in all England today. But if they cease to protest, if they finally lose hope, then the outlook for England will indeed be pretty hopeless—because the great middle class is the real heart of England.

**THE working classes, too, are becoming vocal. They had been promised Utopia and what they got was "free" medicine and a change to work harder and pay more taxes. Their living standards have not improved under Socialism. They have more social security, but they are paying for it in greatly increased taxes. They have only enough left out of their wages for the bare necessities of life.**

And so it is not strange that a tide of opposition is rising against the men who run the Government. The young Conservatives association has posted placards all over England which proclaim that "Sir Stafford offers the prospect of penal servitude for life. Wake up, young people of England, before it is too late!"

A convention of Union delegates was held at Birmingham recently. An application was filed for an extra allotment of beer for the two days of the meeting. But the Government, "our own Labour Government," turned them down. The Union boys were good and mad. And this sign decorated the whole left side of their Convention hall: "They took away our stout!— We put 'em in and can put 'em out!"

Labour won the election in 1945 by promising to get the soldiers home in 90 days. The chances are better than ever now that they will love the election in 1950 because their own followers won't go for the irritations, the physical annoyances and the personal restrictions that have been part and parcel of every Socialist programme since Joseph first tried the scheme back in the days of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

## "NEW MARE NOSTRUM"

—Russel in "THE LOS ANGELES TIMES".

## *A SPORTSMAN Ggovernor*

(Continued from page 7)

Johannesburg in those days. He maintained cordial personal relations with General Smuts who now and then came to dinner at his Cape Town residence. All the same, the colour bar complex in that city irritated the Agent-General. His three children were the only non-whites ever to be admitted into a Cape Town college—the Diocesan College—and that after a good deal of difficulty.

Maharaj Singh married rather late in life as judged by Indian standards. He was already forty-one then. He fell in love with a gifted Punjabi maiden Gunavati Maya Das, who lived in Lucknow, though her home town was Ferozepur. She had graduated from the Isabella Thoburn College and was on its Faculty when Maharaj Singh, then a Secretary to the U.P Government, married her. She is a great social worker, has a fine taste for music and plays the piano with ease and enthusiasm. Whereas her husband works as the President of the Indian Council of the Y.M.C.A.s, Lady Maharaj Singh is the Working President of the Indian Council of the Y.W.C.A.s. She is fond of throwing social parties.

The Governor has three children, first Ranbir, who is with the All India Radio, Mahindar who is with the Tatas, and a daughter Prem Kaur, who is married to Kunwar Kamleshwar Dayal Seth, a U.P. Zamindar.

### *A Good Sport*

**Sir Maharaj Singh's sustaining interest even in his present seventieth year is SPORTS. In his early days in England, he developed a fine taste for tennis and in Delhi and Simla he had in later days, knocked off not a few trophies, sometimes playing in the mixed doubles taking for his partner none else than his sister Amrit Kaur, who is also brilliant in wielding a tennis racket. At Oxford he was a feather-weight BOXING BLUE. In Lucknow, he used to enjoy himself by organizing football games at home and calling his domestic servants to play with him! If some visitor then dropped in, he too was invited to join! Besides tennis, he liked to go on SHIKAR often. He is fond of horse-riding too.**

### *Ventriloquist*

**Sir Maharaj Singh is no less an enthusiast than Charlie MacArthy in ventriloquism! He first studied it some thirty years ago to amuse his children and when he went to the UNO as an Indian delegate in 1946 he held the members of the Trusteeship Committee spell-bound by giving a ventriloquist show, with the aid of a STOOGE called UNO which he bought for 85 dollars in TIMES SQUARE!** The New York newspapers gave great prominence to the lighter side of this world organization as humourously presented by Sir Maharaj Singh. He has often lectured to Rotary audiences on subjects relating to mysticism. He is also a great scholar of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Himself and the members of the family are devoutly pious Christians and regular Church-goers. He is a strong advocate of Church Union in India.

**WHEN on assuming office as Governor of Bombay, he declared that, in the Government House, they won't serve a drop of liquor thereafter, many thought that perhaps he was only trying to support the Congress ideal of Prohibition. It was not that! He himself has been a total abstainer all through his life and he is also a non-smoker.**

He is not fastidious about the food he eats, either. All through his life, his tastes and needs have been remarkably simple. Today, though nearing seventy, Sir Maharaj Singh looks as fit as a fiddle, a picture of glowing and prosperous health that he owes to his methodical habits and systematic way of living.

## *Lifts 4,450 Times Its Own Weight*

A six-ton electro-magnet recently constructed in the United States is said to be capable of raising thirteen motor-cars. This new marvel of magnetism follows the disclosure by the U.S. General Electric Research Laboratory that it is possible for a specially-made magnet to lift and hold 4,450 times its own weight. Another magnet, smaller than a thimble and weighing only oz. can support a weight of 200 lb.

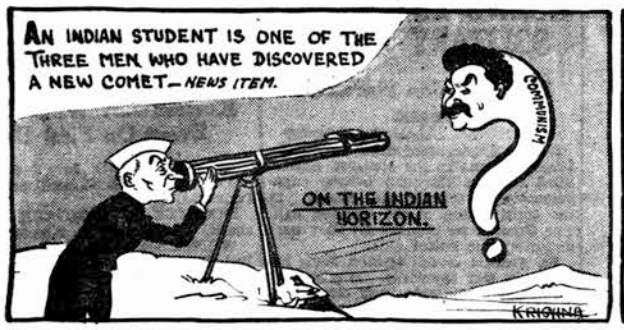
Magnets can be put to all kinds of odd uses. Realizing that many cows die through swallowing pieces of wire, nails and bits of metal, a veterinary surgeon had an idea. He made an incision and inserted into a cow's stomach a powerful sterilized magnet which at once drew the metal pieces to it.

In the first world war an American officer spent his leave making an enormous horseshoe magnet from two large canon and some steel rails. He then proposed it should be used to influence the compasses of enemy ships which ventured too near the coast.

But his idea was turned down.

The island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, used to be regarded by seamen as a huge magnet. It was said to exert such an influence on ships' magnetic needles that they turned aside from their course.

In Kellog, Idaho, a 36 inch highway magnet sweeper picked up 150lb of nails and scrapiron over five miles of roads.


AN INDIAN STUDENT IS ONE OF THE THREE MEN WHO HAVE DISCOVERED A NEW COMET—NEWS ITEM.
COMMUNISM
ON THE INDIAN HORIZON.
KRISHNA

# SPORTS JOTTINGS
## From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

**Wimbledon's popularity—Commanding supremacy of U.S.A.—India nowhere in picture—Commonwealth Cricketers—Bombay's bid for Soccer Crown—Hinrichs Shield—Three-backs system.**

The ever-lasting popularity of Wimbledon was more than emphasised in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships just concluded at the old venue. Not only were there leading exponents of the game from all parts of the globe,—with the notable exceptions of Germany and Japan who are still debarred from taking part in them—but there were ever-increasing numbers of enthusiastic crowds swelling to about twenty thousand per day. This proves conclusively that the popularity of the old tournament will never die but ever increase even though some of its most brilliant personalities may forsake it to join the ranks of professionals for monetary gains or pass away.

### COMMANDING SUPREMACY OF U.S.A.

The United States of America repeated her commanding superiority in the game—both among men and women—by claiming four of the titles. I have not the least doubt in my mind that she could have easily carried away the fifth championship— the Mixed Doubles also—had she cared to strive for it.

As will be noticed the leading women players of America like Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne Du Pont were partnered by non-Americans. Had they paired off with Frank Parker, Ted Shroeder or any of their compatriots they could have lowered the colours of any of their challengers with ease However, this gave South Africa an opportunity to wrest one title.

### RARE HONOUR FOR SCHROEDER

As was generally expected Ted Shroeder gained the Singles Championships for the first time of asking —a rare honour indeed. It was his iron-will and grit—apart from his superb abilities as a player—that helped him to get out of many tight corners and conquers his equally versatile opponents. Eric Sturgess of South Africa and Jaroslav Dribney of Czechoslovakia in particular caused him plenty of worry in the semi-finals and final. He had to run all the way over five sets to emerge victorious in the end. This undoubtedly helped to enhance the interest in the contests.

The holder, Bob Falkenburg, and the American Champion, Richard Gonzales, succumbed surprisingly enough in the early rounds.

### SURPRISES IN MEN'S DOUBLES

The men's doubles final was an all-American affair in which Frank Parker and Richard Gonzales got the better of the top-seeded pair, Ted Schroeder and Gardner Mulloy, rather comfortably. An unseeded pair in Budge Patty of America and Eric Sturgess of South Africa caused a big surprise by eliminating the reigning champions, John Bromwich and Frank Sedgman of Australia after a tough fight. Ultimately they went down to Parker and Gonzales in the penultimate round extending the winners to the fullest length. The best match was however, provided by another Australian pair,—unseeded too—Geoffrey Brown and Bill Sidwell who extended Schroeder, and Mulloy to a gruelling battle in the Semi-finals lasting over two hours and a half.

### LOUISE BROUGH'S DOUBLE

The American women completely dominated the singles and doubles events reserved for their sex—so much so that all the finalists in these events came from that country. In fact America claimed all the semi-finalists in singles and doubles barring one pair from Britain in the latter event.

Louise Brough won both the titles —claiming the singles for the second year in succession which no other American player has done after Helen Wills-Moody. Besides she became runner-up in the Mixed event—a title she had held for three successive years—in partnership with John Bromwich. Margaret Du Pont had to remain satisfied with the Doubles Championship alone, as luck failed to smile on her during her long-drawn-out struggle against her partner, Louise, in the final.

### A MARATHON FIGHT

The only championship which remained in the Commonwealth—or outside the U.S.A.—was mixed doubles which was won by Eric Sturgess and Sheila Summers. A tougher and more exciting battle has been rarely fought in this event as was seen in the final. Better team-work on the part of the South Africans and good fortune—helped them to gain the verdict against the redoubtable combination of John Bromwich and Louise Brough.

Although Britain has not been able to produce another Fred Perry or Dorothy Round during the post-war years it is hoped that she will not take many more years to place their replicas on the courts.

### INDIA NOWHERE IN PICTURE

Needless to mention, no Indian or Asiatic player was seen prominently in the picture, our only hope, young Naresh Kumar, acknowledged a tame defeat at the hands of Rolando del Bello, an Italian Davis Cup player. Of course nobody expected Naresh to touch the headlines straightaway. It is hoped however, that his first experience will stand him in good stead in future. He has the makings of a champion. Greater mastery in Court-Craft may help him to reach the goal before long.

The International body has done a wise thing in permitting India to hold an all-Asiatic tournament next season. It is a great pity that Japan, the leading tennis—playing country in Asia, will not be permitted to participate in it. However, it is hoped that she will be allowed to do so next year. We may then hope to improve our game at a faster pace and reach the level of the leading countries ere long.

### COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS

The names of the sixteen Commonwealth players who will tour India next cold weather have been announced at least. It is hoped that all of them will make the journey and not cry off at the last moment. Though the refusal of the invitation by Martin Donnelly of New Zealand and Keith Miller of Australia is exceedingly disappointing the inclusion of the names of such celebrities as Frank Worrell and Everton Weekes of West Indies in the list will cause a lot of enthusiasm among the fans here. Jock Livingstone a former Captain of New South Wales, Australia has consented to skipper the team. The tourists may be relied upon to give us good exhibitions of exhilarating cricket as there will be no official Tests to restrain their natural propensities.

### BOMBAY'S BID FOR SOCCER CROWN

The Inter-Provincial soccer tournament for the Santosh Trophy, which could not be held last year owing to the World Olympic Games in London, will be staged at Calcutta towards the end of this month. I am glad to note that the W.I.F.A. has entered the lists. There are fourteen teams in all. Bombay's down to meet the winners of the Hyderabad — Orissa tie in the second round.

I understand the selection of our team will be made shortly and they will be given sufficient practice to be ironed out as a solid Combination before they leave for Calcutta. The selectors will not have an easy job to pick out the men as few of them can be said to elect themselves. Outstanding players are few and far between. Much will, therefore, depend on the team-work which the players will be able to command. With an able Captain to lead. it should not be very difficult for Bombay to reach the ultimate stage of the Competition. And with a slice of luck they may even bring the coveted trophy home.

### HINRICHS SHIELD

The Hinrichs Shield has now reached its final stage. At the time of writing. Tatas have already qualified for it at the expense of Maharashtra, and Trades and Burmah-Shell are waiting to decide the issue between themselves. Unless some thing very extraordinary happens, Trades will get into the final round without much ado.

Then there will be a big tussle between the two old rivals, Trades and Tatas, for the ultimate goal. Trades are bound to rul hot-favourites for the honour. They can boast of the best combination in their possession in Bombay today provided they have Parab in the attacking line and Middlecoat at the pivot. In fact without the former they run completely out of gear. I hope Parab has come back to take his proper place in the vanguard of the attack.

### MAHARASHTRA IMPROVES

I am rather disappointed with Tatas. They are changing their players so often that their combination is at sixes and sevens every time. Their selectors ought to remember that frequent changes in the side made team-work almost impossible. I would advise their inside trio—Menezies, Ferrao and Braganza,—in the attacking line to use their wingers more frequently, which will provide them with greater opportunities to shoot with less obstruction in front of them. Then they will have a fair chance of turning the tables on their old rivals.

Maharashtra gave much improved displays this year than they had done last season. Their team-work and positional play bespeak of a sound piece of training. But their shooting is dreadfully poor. The forwards should be given plenty of practice in this department. Then they will be a power to contend with. Our old-stager 'Butchi' of the Y.M.C.A. in the person of Capt. S. K. Rao gave glimpses of his former exquisite displays. But they were of no avail. Let us hope he will guide his mates to emulate his brilliant example of the days gone by.

### THREE-BACKS SYSTEM

It is gratifying to note that the Royal Indian Navy has taken up soccer most seriously. Their performance against the redoubtable Trades in the Hinrichs Shield was highly praiseworthy. With regular and systematic training, they are sure to develop into a first class combination in the near future.

There is one thing which is worrying their officers at present is the method of attack and defence. Some of them are enamoured of the three-backs system with W formation in attack, while others favour the old style.

It will be recalled that during the last world war the professional players of Britain introduced the three-back system here. Our players were not attracted by it. So it was not adopted by them. I hear that it is being given up in England as it tends to slow down the game. Besides it leaves a wide gap between the backs and forwards. Then why bother about it?

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# Burke Captures 6 Wickets For 23 Runs

## DERBYSHIRE DISMISSED FOR 121 BY TOURISTS

DERBY, July 9 (PTI-Reuter)

**Taking first knock Derbyshire were dismissed for 121. Burke was responsible for skittling out well nigh six batsmen at a cost of only 23 runs. Smith and Skinner were the only two batsmen who managed to give the New Zealanders a fight.**

The New Zealanders in their first knock also fared miserably in the beginning, but recovered soon and at the close of play they had replied with 176 with half the side out.

When the New Zealanders lost the toss for the thirteenth time this season, Derbyshire chose to bat on a hard wicket in fine weather.

Teams:

DERBYSHIRE—C. S. Elliott, E. March, L. Johnson, D. Smith, A. Revill, A. E. Rhodes, D. A. Skinner, G Dawkes, L. Jackson, W. Copson and R. Rimmell.

NEW ZEALANDERS—P.B. Sutcliffe, V. J. Scott, W. A. Hadlee, W. M. Wallace, J. Reid, F. B. Smith, F. H. Mooney, T. B. Burtt, C. Burke, J. Cowie and G. F. Cresswell.

Derbyshire made a bad tart losing their opening pair with only eleven runs on the board, Sutcliffe in the gully taking catches from both Elliott and March

By lunch time Derbyshire had lost five wickets for only 74 runs, the slow spin bowling of Burke and Burtt restrained the batsmen and after Mooney had stumped Johnson from one of Burke's leg breaks, Smith and Revill were the victims of fine slip catches by Reid off Burtt and Burke respectively.

To dismiss Smith, Reid took a catch off his toes, the ball travelling by way of the wicket-keeper's pads.

None of the Derbyshire batsmen could afford to take liberties against the well directed New Zealand attack and the last five wickets added only 50 runs.

Rhodes and Skinner sent up the hundred in 163 minutes, but shortly afterwards two good catches by Burtt took the six and seventh wickets.

Rhodes pulled a leg spinner from Burke towards backward midon where Burtt made a difficult running catch and in the next over, without addition to the score, Dawkes drove a ball back to Burtt which the bowler held.

The Derbyshie innings ended when Burke persuaded Skinner, Jackson and Copson to put up simple catches. Derbyshire were all out for 121 made in 200 minutes.

The New Zealanders began their innings well, both Sutcliffe and Scott scoring forcefully off the pace attack of Jockson and Copson.

When he had scored 26 however, Sutcliffe was legbefore to Jackson, but Scott and Hadlee played confidently and by the tea inteval had taken the score to 85 for one.

### SCORE BOARD

DERBYSHIRE (1st innings)—Elliott c Sutcliffe b Reid 1, March c Sutcliff b Cresswell 5, Johnson s Mooney b Burke 20, Smith c Reid b Burtt 34, Revill c Reid b Burke 10, Rhodes c Burtt b Burke 14, Skinner c Reid b Burke 33, Dawkes c and b Burtt 0, Jackson c Hadlee b Burke 3, Copson c Hadlee b Burke 0, Rimmell not out 1. Extras 0 Total 121.

FALL OF WICKETS -1 for 4; 2 for 11; 3 for 51; 4 for 65; 5 for 71; 6 for 110; 7 for 110; 8 for 119; 9 for 120; 10 for 121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS—Cowie 14|0| 41|0; Cresswell 11|7|17|1; Reid 4|1|9|1; Burke 16.4|7|23|6; Burtt 16|5|31|2.

NEW ZEALANDERS (1st Innings)—Sutcliffe lbw Jackson 26; Scott c Smith b Jackson 38; Hadlee c Dawkes b Rhodes 25; Wallace b Copson 19; Reid not out 44; Smith c Smith b Copson 19; Mooney not out 14: Extras 5. Total (for 5 wkts.) 176.

## *Byculla Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first and second rounds of the Women's Doubles and the first round of the Mixed Doubles were decided the evening at the Byculla Y.M.C.A. in this evening at the Byculla Y.M.C.A. in their Open Table Tennis Tournament Misses Indu Desai and Prabha Thosar won both heir rounds but experienced stiff opposition from Godafrane Tarapore and Silloo Motiwalla in the second round.

Misses Jaya Walawalkar and Suhasina Dharap beat a strong pair in Mrs. Banoo Cama and Mrs. Mani Bharucha in two straight sets.

It was a bad day for Mrs Banoo Cama, for in addition to her defeat in the Women's Doubles, she also made her exit from the Mixed Doubles event when in partnership with N. B Mistry she lost to B. A. Laljee and Miss Suhasini Dharap in three keenly contested sets.

The following were the results:—..

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**

FIRST ROUND:— Miss Dhun Munshi and Miss Kusum Ltwala w.o. Miss Rhoda Shroff and Partner: Miss Indu Desai and Miss Prabha Thosar beat Miss M. J. Canteenwala and Miss G. Mistry 21-17, 21-18.

SECOND ROUND: Indu Desai and Prabha Thosar beat Silloo Motiwalla and Godafrane Tarapore 23-21, 15-21, 22-20; Sunita Amladi and Ruby Satarawalla beat Dhun Munshi and Kusum Lotwalla, 21-15, 21-8, Suhasini Dharap and Jaya Walawalkar beat Banoo Cama and Mani Bharuch 22-20, 21-13, Gool Nasikwalla and Mabel Brodie beat Dhun Mistry and Amina Joosab, 21-13, 21-12.

**MIXED DOUBLES**

FIRST ROUND: B. A. Laljee and Suhasini Dharap beat N. B Mistry and Banoo Cama, 9-21, 21-12, 21-11; I. R. Joosab and Amina Joosab beat J. Eziekel and M. J. Canteenwala: 13-21, 21-13, 21-18; O. Dyer and Miss Mabel Brodie beat K. N. Shah and Miss Urmila Zaveri: 31-10; 21-7; D. H Kapadia and Mrs Gool Nasikwala beat S. J. Balsara and Miss M. Billimoria: 21-9, 21-12; B. B. Paleker and Miss G. N. Mistry beat P. Kumar and Miss Ruby Satarwala 21-14 11-21 21-14 I. A. Lalji and Miss Prabha Thosar beat N. J. Nensy and Miss Leela Thosar 21-18, 21-17 F. Dubash and Miss Silloo Motiwala beat A. I. Jacob and Dhun Munshi 21-18, 21-18; J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha w.o. S S Algaonkar and Dhun Mistry

## *CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE*

CALCUTTA, July 9, (PTI): In the return League engagement which was played in aid of local charities,6 Mohammed Sporting, the League Champions today beat Mohan Bagan by one goal to nil

## CALCUTTA REFEREES TAKE ACTION

CALCUTTA, July 9. (PTI): In view of the recent incidents in the Calcutta maidan in which referees had been mobbed by spectators, a special meeting of the Calcutta Referees' Association to-day asked its President Mr. P. Gupta to contact the I.F.A. and ascertain from them what steps the latter proposed to take to ensure the safety of the referees.

## *In the Day's Sport*

**FOOTBALL**

**Cooperage:**

5-45 p.m. Tata vs Burmah Shell (Final Hinrichs Shield)

**St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel**

3-40 p.m. St. Xavier's "B" vs Bengal Club.

4-40 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Tata

5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's "A" vs. Little Pioneers (Indian Football League).

**G. I. P. Railway Ground, Parel.**

4-40 p.m. St. Sebastians "B" vs S.I.E.S.

5-40 p.m. St Sebastian's "A" vs. St. Stanislaus.

**TABLE-TENNIS**

**Byculla Y.M.C.A.**

3-45 p.m First and Second Rounds Men's Doubles (Upper Half)

5-15 p.m. First and Second rounds Men's Doubles (Lower Half)

## GOAN'S LOSE BY A SOLITARY GOAL

### First Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday

Goan Sports were beaten by St. Francis Goans in the replayed protest First Division Harwood League engagement by a solitary goal scored in the 20th minute of the opening half. The Goans were unlucky for they were definitely the better side.

St. Francis Goans opened their account in the twentieth minute of play through Eusebio their centre forward who sent in beautiful pass from the right outer.

The Goans had a beautiful chance to equalize a minute later through Lourdes D'Costa, who failed to head the ball into an empty goal after the goalie was beaten by a shot from E. Mendis which hit the cross bar and came back into play.

St. Francis Goans were having a rough time their backs failed a stem the Goan attack and but for blunders by Fenelon and D'Costa equality would have been restored by the Goans.

### TRADES' PROTEST OVER-RULED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Trades Sports Club lodged a protest against Burman-Shell Sports Club playing Ganesh in their semi-final match yesterday. Ganesh is a former player of Mysore and has not taken a transfer from that Association.**

**Trades lodged their protest this afternoon at 12 p.m. which according to the Hinrichs Shield Tournament rules was too late. According to rules, the protest in this tournament must be lodged thirty minutes after the close of play. In the light of this the W.I.F.A. have after investigation overruled the protest and Ganesh will not be permitted to play in the final tomorrow and the Burmah-Shell authorities have been asked to submit a written explanation.**

The Goans were definitely superior in the second period and they had four good openings which could have been turned to advantage. In three occasions Eugene Mendis was well placed score but on the first two occasions shot wide and on the third. Christopher saved well.

In the very last minute an opportunity that never comes passed the Goans way. D'Costa from close in failed to connect while Lino Mendonca shot wide.

The Teams: ST FRANCIS GOAN'S Christopher; St. Anne, W. D'Souza; A. D'Sa, Agre, D'Costa; F. Rebeiro, V. D'Souza, Eusetrio, John, Assis.

GOANS "A": Walter, Gabriel, Anant Franklin, Bonny, Raphael; Eugene, Fenelon, Michael Lourdes, Luis.

Refree:— A. N. Desai

## *PAREL SOCCER*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the results of the football matches played at Parel:

MUSRY CUP:—Dandi United 3, (Narayan, Kishen, Golab) Parel Students 'B' 2 (Bhurke, Shetty).

Young Labour 1 (Soloman), Anjuna Union 0.

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE:—Tata 3 (Gabriel 2, Godinho 1), Indian Gymkhana 2 (Sundaram, Rajan).

FIFTH DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE:—Senior Section:—Tutorial High School 2 (Singh 2), St. Mary's High School 1 (Carneiro).

Junior Section:—Ahmed Sailor High School 5 (Ibrahim 2, Masood 2, Ahmedd), Merbert Memorial H.S 0.

## *COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS*

LONDON, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): The following were the results of the matches played in the County Cricket League:—

AT LORDS Eton beat Harrow by seven wickets.

Harrow 128 and 151. (Guthrie, 6 for 56)

Eton 176 and 107 for 3

AT BLACKHEATH: Kent vs Surrey.

Surrey 343 for eight (Fishlock 91, Mcintyre not out 111).

AT SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire vs Middlesex

Yorkshire 296 for six (Lowson 104, Wilson 67).

AT MANCHESTER: Lancashire vs Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire 402 for two (Simpson not out 225, Keeton 134).

## KHADE'S DOUBLE AT SECUNDERABAD

### Kurleshwari Wins Chief Event On First Day

SECUNDERABAD, July 9 (P.T.I.).

**THE KUNIGAL PLATE (about six furlongs).**

DUCHESS OF RAMGARH (A Mashalla) (9.0 stones) P. Khade 1.

WHISPERING (Ibrahim Mohd) 8.4 lbs) D. McQuade 2.

RAJALAXMI (P. Raja) 8.13 Mullsingh 3.

All ran won by head one length.

Time one minute nineteen seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 7 for win Rs 7, Rs. 9/8 for place.

Winner trained by Keshava Mudaliar.

**BANGALORE PLATE—(About Five Furlongs).**

FAIR GOLD (H. Tamavi) 7-13, P. Khade 1

JOE LOUIS (R.T. Wandekar) 9-0, Mohd. Khan 2

ONYX (A.S. Harper) 9-0, Jone Ale 3

Not run:—Rasili and Golden Hind.

Won by: Two lengths, head.

Time: :One minute ten seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 6|8, and Rs. 8|8 for places.

Winner trained by H. Tamavi.

**THE ALEXANDRA PLATE—5 fur.**

EARQ DAHMAN (G.A. Haji) 8-8, P. Khade 1

TIME STEP (Babakhan and Mohd Ayoob) 7-9, Nathusing 2

MARS (P.N. Krishnappa Chetty) 9-6, Fitzgerald 3

Not Run:—Russian Bandit, Patriot, Naufal, Hormazdiyar, Ratib al Zaman and Khalid Zobae.

Won by: 2-1|2 l. and 1|2 l.

Time: One minute 2-2|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win, Rs. 7, and 22-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

**THE ASCOT PLATE—5 fur.**

KURLESWARI (G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb G.P. Bhilare) 7-9, Mulsingh 1

GHIZALA (D.R. Zaveri) 9-4, Stevens 2

NIZAMUDDIN (N.G. Pir Mohammed) 8-7, Khade 3

Not Run: Very Little and Sunny Boy.

Won by: One length and half length.

Time: One minute and 31-1|5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 15-8, for win, Rs. 7 9 and Rs. 8 for places.

Winner trained by Baba Khan.

**THE ARABIAN PLATE—7 fur.**

MANDUL AL GHARB (Ahmed Abbas) 8-4, A. G. Thompson 1

JOWLAT AL IRAQ (A.H. Tamavi) 9-4, K. Khade 2

SHARJEEL (P. Narain Singh) 7-7, Percival 3

Not Run:—Abu Muslim, Asaaf Mahmud, Eden and Al Ameen Second.

Won by: Head, half length.

Time :One minute fortyone seeds.

Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 8, 6-8 for place.

Winner trained by Y. Monammed.

**THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—One Mile.**

IJBAS (Sultan S. Sikandar) 7-5, Raut 1

TORRENT (G. A. Jasdenwalla) 7-12, D'Silva 2

CHETNA (M. A. Ansari) 8-13, Bhoorsingh 3

Not Run:—New Era, Pure Emarald, Pillar of Honour, Suraiya, Prince Dara, Yipee and Sunlight.

Won by: One and half length and one length.

Time: One minute 47-3|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 84-8 for win Rs. 31 Rs. 42-8, and Rs. 8 for places.

Winner trained by Sultan S. Sikander.

TREBLE EVENT TOTE Paid:: Rs. 1.252.

## BOMBAY XI FOR POONA

### Exhibition Football Against Maharashtra On 23rd July

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Western India Football Association have selected the following players to play an exhibition match against the Maharashtra Football Association on July 23.

Middlecoat, Manuel, Sandiva, Woodcock, Narayan Parab and Thomas from Trades; Anwar, Papen Krishnan, Peter Ferrao and Bragana from Tatas Peter and Santiago from Burmah-Shell Almeida from Goan Sports Club and Gomes from G.I.P. Railway.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 15, 2005.
Muslim: Ramzan 13, 1368.
Parsi: Behman 11, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-8 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m
Hightide: —, 12-36
Lowtide: 05-33, 18-50

### *Today's Engagements*

SCHOOL DAY: Janata Shikshan Sangha's free night high school at C. J. Hall, at 3-30. Mr. B. G. Kher to preside.

UNITED PARSEE ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the Poona Branch at Nowrosji Wadia College Hall, Bund Road, at 6-30. Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for U. K. will address.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: At Home to Dr. D. N. Kowshik, Industries Director, at 5 p.m., at Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Swami Sri N. B. Ragalankarji to speak on "Truly Alive and the Living Dead", at Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank, at 5-30.

ANATH BALA BALIKASHRAM: The film "School Master" will be shown in the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, at 9-30, to raise funds. Minister G. D. Tapase, will preside.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' UNION: Ordinary general meeting, at 9-30 a.m., at School premises.

FORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Meeting of ex-students, at 9-30, at School premises.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. K. S. S. Raghavan on "The Books I Have Read" at the Sangham's premises, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Annual general body meeting at premises, at 5 p.m. Mrs. Shirin Pozdar, will speak on "Reincarnation", at Bahai Centre, at Bori Bunder, at 7 p.m.

# RADIO

A. 244 m (1,231 kc/s) also 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m.; 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s); from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 31.41 m from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m

B. 352 m. (855 kc/s), also 41.44m (7240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 31.41 m. (955 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 41.44 m from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 61.48 m (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Pramodini Desai (Bhavgeeten). 7-45 Allah Rakha (Tabla). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8130 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 8-45 (News G). 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 12-50 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Gujarati Geet). 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon With You (by Winston Charrier). 5-0 Taj Begum (Geet) 5-15 Allah Rakha (Tabla). 5-30 Gammat Jammat (M). 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H). 6-20 Ghulam Qadir Khan (Khayal Miyan Malhar aur Thumri). 7-10 Locals. 7-15 Vividh Sangeet. 7-30 Vilayat Husain Khan (Gaud Malhar) 8-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Gujarati Geet). 8-15 News (G). 8-30 News As in Bombay B. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 Orchestra of Opera House, Rome.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Vilayat Hussain Khan (Lala) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Madhusudan Acharya (Thumri Bhairavi). 11-0 Chitrapat Sangeet. 11-45 Madhusudan Acharya (Todi). 12-15 p.m. Allah Rakha (Tabla). 12-30 R. N. Karkare (Vocal). 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Instrumental Music. 1-10 Pramodini Desai (Bhavgeetan). 1-25 Taj Begum. Ghazal (Hali). 1-40 News (H). 1-50 Ghulam Qadir Khan (Sudh Sarang). 5-0 As in Bombay A 6-0 R. N. Karkare (Vocal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 Taj Begum (Geet) 8-30 Madhusudan Acharya (Puria) 9-0 Gulam Kadir Khan Khedra 9-30 Pramodini Desai (Bhavgeeten) 9-40 Bombay Radio Orch. 10-0 Vilayat Husain Khan (Vocal).

### NEHRU'S VISIT TO LADAKH ON A. I. R.

NEW DELHI, July 9. (P. T. I.): A radio report based on actuality recordings made on the occasion of the special function at Hemis Gumfa on Pandit Nehru's visit to Ladakh will be broadcast from A. I. R., Delhi, at 12 noon tomorrow.

# SANITARY INSPECTORS EXAM. RESULS

At an examination for Sanitary Inspectors held in the first week of May 1949, under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, 160 candidates presented themselves. The following 103 have passed, subject to approval of the results by the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The first five numbers are shown in order of merit of marks and the rest are arranged according to Examination Numbers of candidates in alphabetical order:—

EXAM. NOS.— 33 34 19 6 140 1 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 24 26 27 29 31 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 46 47 48 49 50 51 53 54 55 56 59 60 61 62 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 76 77 78 80 84 85 86 87 89 90 91 94 96 98 100 102 103 106 107 109 113 115 117 118 120 121 123 124 125 127 129 130 136 137 137 139 142 143 148 149 152 153 154 155 and 161.

# THE WEATHER

POONA, July 9.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours and departure from normal with total rainfall from 1st June 1949 recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on 9th July 1949:—

Ahmedabad 89 79 0.4 1.3 minus 5.6 Ahmednagar 90 70 0 3.2 minus 2.9 Allahabad 88 81 T 2.5 minus 6.2 Bangalore 82 66 0 5.9 plus 1.8 Baroda 89 76 1.6 3.7 minus 5.5 BOMBAY 89 79 0.1 19.5 minus 7.8 Calcutta 92 81 0.7 13.0 minus 2.4 Colombo 86 77 0.1 14.5 plus 4.9 Delhi 92 Hyderabad (Dn) 89 73 0 8.1 plus 2.2 Lucknow 95 81 0 41 minus 3.1 Madras 93 78 0 5.1 plus 2.2 Mahabaleshwar 66 63 7.8 26.5 minus 41.3 Mysore 83 68 0 2.5 minus 0.6 Nagpur 89 72 0.1 20.5 plus 7.8 Patna 87 79 0.3 11.5 plus 1.9 Poona 87 74 T 1.0 minus 5.1 Sholapur 90 72 0.2 9.2 plus 3.5 Simla 67 58 0.2 5.2 minus 6.9 Surat 89 82 0.1 2.3 minus 11.2.

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, 9th July 1949:

The monsoon has been strong in the East Punjab where widespread and locally heavy rain has occurred. It has been fairly active in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarati, Saurashtra, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar. There has also been local rain in Gangetic West Bengal, the West United Provinces, south Hyderabad and the north Madras coast and a few showers in the east United Provinces, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 10TH:—Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, the hills of the west United Provinces and in the East Punjab. Local rain is likely over the rest of the country.

HEAY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in and near the hills of the west United Provinces and the East Punjab and occur in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Assam during the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1570 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 13 hours 37 minutes I S T on Friday, 9th July 1949.

## *Widespread Rain In Gujarat*

Fair weather with occasional passing showers, is the weather forecast for the next 24 hours from the Santa Cruz weather forecasting station.

The total rainfall in Bombay is yet 7.8 inches below normal, being only 19.5 since June 1.

It was stated that most places in Gujarat and Saurashtra had widespread rain yesterday. Light showers are expected in some places in Gujarat and Saurashtra in the next 24 hours.

NEW DELHI, July 9 (PTI): The Madhya Bharat Government in pursuance of their intensive cultivation programme, have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs for the distribution of improved seeds, implements and manures to the cultivators, it is learnt here.

# IMPLEMENTING GREATER BOMBAY SCHEME

## Municipal Delegation Meets Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The three-men delegation of the Bombay Municipality, consisting of Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, Leader of the Congress Party in the Corporation and Mr. Asoka Mehta, on behalf of the Opposition in the Municipality, met Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, for a high-level conference at the Secretariat to-day.

The Conference was in connection with the implementation of the Greater Bombay Scheme in so far as it extends to Municipal activities. When the scheme comes into force the different Municipalities in the suburbs of Bombay upto Ghatkopar on the one side and Jogeshvari on the other will cease to exist, and the Bombay Municipality will have taken over their functions completely.

At to-day's meeting the financial aspects of the set-up were discussed. It is learnt that the Municipal representatives brought to Government's notice that the extension of the same standard of civic amenities as obtain in Bombay to the areas covered by the scheme, would entail heavy financial pressure on the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and Mr. G. D. Vartak, Local Self-Government Minister, were present

Mr. B. K. Patel, the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretaries for the Finance and Local Self-Government departments were also present.

# INDIA-AUSTRALIA CARGO SERVICE

## S.S. "Bombay" Sails For Sydney

BOMBAY Friday: The S. S. "Bombay," a former Canadian victory ship, now owned by the Government of India sailed from here this evening for Sydney marking the inauguration of the India-Australia Cargo Service.

The S. S. "Bombay" is one of the two Canadian victory ships the Government of India recently purchased for the proposed Indian Eastern Overseas Shipping Corporation Limited. The other vessel, the S. S. "West Bengal" yesterday sailed from Calcutta for Sydney

These vessels carried from here coal, linseeds, cotton piece-goods and other general cargo for Australia and are expected to bring from there 10,000 tons of foodgrains for the Government of India, besides other general merchandise.

Built in 1944, each vessel cost the Government of India Rs 20 lakhs and has a deadweight of 10,000 tons.

# B. P. T. CRANEMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Mr. Shanti Patel, General Secretary, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, says in a statement that the cranemen of the Port Trust have discontinued overtime work for the following reasons:—

The alleged refusal of the Port Trust to classify them as skilled workers, non-payment of outturn bonus already promised, non-promotion of Nawaganies to the posts of cranemen, non-provision of free housing, etc. The statement also alleges harassment in certain cases.

## Recognition To Bharatiya Vidyapith Examination

Recognition has been granted to the "Rashtra Bhasha Ratna" Examination of the Bharatiya Vidyapith, Bombay by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag Bharatiya Vidyapith is conducted by Dnyanatata Mandal and holds examinations in Rashtra Bhasha, Marathi Gujrati and Bengali.

SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): Syrian forces are to withdraw from territory west of the old Palestine mandate border, the Military Armistice Committees of the two countries decided at a meeting here to-day.

# People IN THE NEWS

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, July 9 (PTI): The Governor of Bombay received the Hon'ble Premier, Mr and Mrs K M Munshi, Mr A De Mello, Mr. Jamshedji Duggan, Lt. Col. R C Paranjoti and Mr J S B Abraham.

Kunwar Kamleshwar Dayal has arrived.

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### MR. L. M. PATIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will leave Bombay for Poona tomorrow morning and return on July 11.

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### SIR A. L. MUDALIAR

GENEVA, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar 61-year old Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, was elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation at the opening of the Board's fourth session here today.

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### DR. L. C. VARMAN

NEW DELHI, July 9 (PTI.) Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standard Institution, who is reprenting India at the annual meeting of the International Organisation for Standardisation (I.S.O.) in Paris, has been elected Vice-President of the I.S.O., according to a report reaching here.

# News In Brief

SAIGON, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): Bao Dai, head of the new Vietnam State, has decided to retain Tran Van Huu, as Governor of South Vietnam, it was officially announced here today.

IPOH (Malaya), July 8, (PTI—Reuter): A charge of murder against Derek Desmond Hopper, 26 year-old European tin mines security officer was amended to culpable homicide not amounting to murder at a preliminary enquiry today. Hopper was alleged to have shot and killed a Chinese suspect detained in connection with an ambush on the mines light railway last November. Two European miners were killed in the ambush.

HAMBURG, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): All German goods traffic to Berlin by way of the interzonal control point near Luebeck was suspended last night by order of the Soviet authorities, German frontier police announced.

PARIS, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): Vietnam Guerilla troops are now in control of some two-thirds of the Quang Ngai in Annam, according to the Vietnamese newspaper "Than Nien" quoted here today by the Agence France Press.

BERLIN, July 8, (PTI—Reuter): Genti Jean Ganeval, French Commandant in Berlin, has invited the British, American and Russian commandants to meet him on Tuesday to consider ways "for normalisation of life in Berlin" in accordance with the Paris agreement of the foreign ministers, a French spokesman said today.

SIMLA, July 8, (PTI): Prof. Sher Singh, M. L. A., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. Seven parliamentary secretaries have so far been appointed in East Punjab.

BERLIN, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): The three Western occupation powers in Germany today approved the choice of Bonn as the seat of the West German Government.

PARIS, July 9. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. L. C. Verman, Director of the Indian Standards Institution, has been elected Vice-President of the International Organisation for Standardisation, now meeting in Paris, it was announced today.

*LONDON, July 9. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, arrived here from Stockholm by air to-day to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' talks beginning here on July 13.*

WASHINGTON, July 9 (PTI Reuter): Unemployment in the United States rose to 3,800,000 in June, an increase of about half a million over May, the census bureau reported.

# Historic Monuments On India's Postal Stamps

## NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERIES FOR SALE ON AUGUST 15

NEW DELHI, July 10 (PTI).

**POSTAGE stamps in the new Indian Archaeological series will be released for sale to the public on August 15 when India celebrates the second Independence Anniversary.**

The value of the stamp is written in English and Hindi with the words "India Postage" imprinted on them.

The series, first published in February last, has undergone small alterations. One of them is the substitution of the imprint of the Konarak Horse, a sculpture in the sun-temple at Konarak in Orissa (1238-1264 A.D.) in red brown for the Mohenjo-Daro bull on six pies stamps. A new Rs. 15 stamp, an addition to the series, depicts the Satrunjaya temple, Palitana, an ornate Jain shrine in Western India built in 1618 A.D.

Other stamps in the series with revised denominations portraying India's archaeological monuments, some of them world famous, are:

(1) The Rs. 10 stamp depicting Delhi's Qutab Minar, 238-feet high tower of the eleventh and twelfth century A.D. in red brown enclosed by a dark blue frame.

(2) The Rs. 5 stamp with the imprint of the Taj Mahal, Agra, described as a lyrical monument and a masterpiece of architecture (1631-1648 A.D.) in dark green, in a red brown frame.

(3) The Rs. 2 stamp with a design of Delhi's Red Fort on it in deep red, in a purple frame.

(4) The Rs. 1 stamp depicting the Victory Tower, Chittorgarh, a nine-storeyed monumental tower in marble (1442-1449 A.D.) in deep purple in a dark green frame.

(5) The 12-anna stamp showing the Golden Temple, Amritsar, built during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) and rebuilt in 1776 in light blue.

Other stamps in the series with lower denominations are the eight anna stamp showing Kandarya Mahadeva temple in Bundelkhund built in the North India style (10th century A.D.), the six anna stamp with a design of Gol Gumbad, Bijapur which has the largest dome in the world, (1626-1656 A.D.) the four anna stamp portraying Bhuvaneshvara, described as the noblest of the Orissa temples (1,000 A.D.), the three and a half anna stamp depicting the Bodh Gaya temple, the shrine where Lord Buddha is said to have received "supreme enlightment" (6th century A.D.), the three anna stamp with the imprint of the Sanchi Stupa in Central India (second century B.C.), the two anna stamp with the picture of Nataraja, a bronze image of Shiva from Tiruvelangdu in Madras Presidency (1100 A.D.), the one anna stamp depicting Bodhisattva, product of medieval sculpture, the nine pies stamp showing Trimurty, the image representing Shiva in the "rock-cut cave" at Elephanta near Bombay (8th century A.D.), and the 3 pies stamp showing an Ajanta panel from a pillar of the Ajanta caves in Hyderabad (5th century A.D.).

## JAP INTEREST IN GANDHIAN WAY

### Aggarwal's Round-The-World Mission

LONDON, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): Prof. S. N. Aggarwal, who is on a round-the-world trip to spread the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and the Gandhian way of life, left today for Brussels. Prof. Aggarwal has already visited China, Japan and the United States.

During his two weeks' stay in U. K. he met a number of prominent economists and men and women interested in Gandhian ideals, notably, Prof. Harold Laski, Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Miss Agatha Harrison. He also addressed a number of group meetings.

He will return to India after visiting Belgium, France, Germany, Greece and the Middle East countries.

**Giving his impressions, Prof. Aggarwal said, "significantly, the Japanese, at their group meetings and privately, evinced a lively interest in Gandhian ideals of non-violence and truth, specially his technique of applying these ideals in the political sphere.**

"The wiser men among them drew a contrast between their own recent militarist pursuits which had led them to defeat and foreign occupation from their former freedom and Gandhism which had led a slave India to freedom without bloodshed".

## *KONKAN SHIPPING FARES BOARD*

NEW DELHI, July 9. (PTI): The Government of India have decided to set up a board to enquire into representations against the recent increase in fares announced by various shipping companies operating in the Konkan passenger trade, the Ministry of Commerce announced to-day.

The board, set up under Section 6 of the Control of Shipping Act 1947, will enquire into the necessity and justification for the increase and advice the Government what would be the economic and reasonable fares between the various ports in the trade.

The Board will consist of Mr. A. N. Shah, President, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Headquarters Bench, Bombay; Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Joint Director-General of Shipping, Bombay, and Mr. P. C. Malhotra, Accountant-Member, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Headquarters Bench, Bombay. Mr. S. V. Kailasapathy, Assistant Controller of Indian Shipping, will act as the Secretary of the Board. The Board will have its headquarters in Bombay.

## BRINGING BHAVNAGAR NEARER BOMBAY

RAJKOT, July 9. (PTI): The possibility of constructing a broad gauge line linking Bhavnagar with the main B.B. and C.I. line via Tarapore was explored by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, Government of India, during his tour of Bhavnagar on Thursday.

The construction of the line, about 70 miles in length, is estimated to cost rupees two crores. When completed the new link would reduce the journey between Bhavnagar and Bombay by fourteen hours. It will also bring rail facilities to the rich agricultural tracts of Bhal, the chief wheat-growing area in Gujerat and Saurashtra.

## *SENTENCE UPHELD*

BUDAPEST, July 9. (UPA): The Hungarian Court of Appeals to-day upheld the sentence of life imprisonment imposed on Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Catholic Primate of Hungary.

The sentences of three of the Cardinal's co-defendants were also upheld by the court and those of three others were confirmed.

The court said it found no reason to reduce the sentence given the Cardinal by a people's court on February 8 on charges of treason and blackmarketing.

## CULTIVATION OF 'MALNAD'

### Hilly Tracts For 'Grow More' Food

NEW DELHI, July 9 (UPI): Development of 'Malnad', a vast homogeneous tract comprising of territories in Madras, Mysore, Coorg, and Bombay and extending down the Western Ghats, right up to Cape Camorin will be considered at a high-level conference here tomorrow, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Shree Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The 'Malnad' area, at present backward, has huge potentialities of agricultural development which, if successfully exploited, would add considerably to the food production of the country.

Among those who have been invited to attend the conference are the Agriculture Ministers of the Government of Madras, Bombay and Mysore, the Chief Commissioners of Coorg and the members of the Constituent Assembly of India representing this area.

**REMISSION AS INCENTIVE**

Remissions of land revenue for a specified period, as an inducement to bring wastelands into cultivation for food production purposes, is being considered by the Provincial and State Governments as a result of a recent communication addressed to them by the Central Ministry of Agriculture, it is learnt.

## Shawcross Hits At 'Reds'

SAINT HELENS, Lancashire, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): **Sir Hartley Shawcross, British Attorney-General, said here today that the men leading the London Dock strikers were "under instructions from abroad."**

"There is no doubt of it. They have announced their deliberate intention to smash the Marshall plan for the recovery of Europe and in all countries hey are pursuing the same methods", he said.

**Sir Hartley said that Britain must kill the Communist attack on her democracy soon or lose her fredom.**

He called unofficial strikes "an act of economic and political treason to our country."

Saying the strikes were started or fomented by Communist agitation the Attorney-General added I don't mean by this that those taking part are Communists. They are not, but they have allowed their loyalties to the working class to be played upon by unscrupulous Communist agents."

"It it becomes necessary to proclaim a state of emergency the Government will take all necessary powers to operate the docks and unload the ships."

## Paris Indian Embassy Secretary

PARIS, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): **Mr. K. V. Padmanabhan has taken over the position of First Secretary at the Indian Embassy in Paris, in the place of Mr. D. N. Chatterjee, transferred to the office of the High Commissioner of India in London.**

## Registrar Of Karnatak University

HUBLI, July 9 (API): It is reliably learnt here that Prof. D. P. Patravali of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been appointed the first Registrary of the Karnatak University, which is expected to function very shortly.

## No Mutiny On Greek Ship

ATHENS, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine issued a statement to-day saying nothing unusual occurred on board the Greek Liberty ship 'Krete' in the course of its voyage from America to Rotterdam.

The special Greek police guard had been sent to Rotterdam from Athens "at the owners risk and expense".

Earlier official statements in Athens had said there was a mutiny aboard the 'Krete' but reports in Rotterdam denied this.

## LET GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER MINES

### Australian M.P.'s Move

SYDNEY, July 9 (PTI-Reuter)—A group of Australian Labour members of Parliament will press the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments to take over immediately all Australian coal mines as "a basis" for settling the nation-wide miners' strike, the political correspondent of the "Sunday Herald" reported tonight.

The Labour members proposed this as a first step towards complete nationalisation of the Australian coal mines, he said.

## LONDON DOCKERS CALL MASS MEETINGS

LONDON, July 9 (PTI-Reuter)—Facing a Government threat to declare a state of emergency over London's dockyard, where 109 slips lay unworked today, more than 10,000 idle dockers have been called to mass meeting tomorrow and Monday.

The Government ultimatum, by Home Secretary Chuter Ede in the House of Commons yesterday, demands that the men be back on the job sometime on Monday—or the Privy Council will be asked by the Cabinet to draw up the State of Emergency Declaration, which would become effective on Tuesday.

The Monday mass meeting will be held at about the same time as the Cabinet will be in session.

**1,000 VOTE FOR RETURN**

This morning about 1,000 men at the London, and St. Katharine Docks, who walked out yesterday in sympathy with idle stevedores and bargemen, voted to get back to work on Monday.

## Appeal Of Ambica Air Lines Director Rejected

NEW DELHI, July 9, (PTI): The Session Judge, Delhi today rejected the appeal of Rai Bahadur Jag Mal Raja one of the directors of the Ambica Air Lines Bombay against the order of the Additional District Magistrate Delhi disallowing his application to stop further proceedings in the case for corruption against him.

Rai Bahadur Jag Mal Raja is being tried for a corruption charge, along with two other directors of the company, their Delhi manager, and Mr. N. N. Mitra, Secretary of the Air Transport Licensing Board Ministry of Communication Government of India.

According to the police the accused paid Rs. 12,000 to Mr. Mitra for the purchase of an oldsmobile car, for having shown them consideration in preference to other applicants for certain air routes.

## Threatened Strike In Deccan Airways

SECUNDERABAD, July 9, (UPI): Attempts to avert the threatened strike of the employees of the Deccan Airways continue. Mr. V. B. Raju, President of the Employees' Union had a meeting with the General Manager of the Airways Company today. He is also meeting Mr. D. S. Bakhle Chief Civil Administrator.

The Military Governor—Major General J. N. Chaudhuri, who is chairman of the airways is also evincing keen interest and has already met representatives of the employees.

## Tetta Withdraws From Delegation

PONDICHERRY, July 8 (PTI): Mr. Emanuel Tetta, one of the original members of the Three-Man Delegation to Paris and Delhi appointed by the French India Municipal Councils in March last, has withdrawn from the Delegation.

Explaining his reason for not accompanying the Delegation Mr. Tetta told the PTI today: "I myself withdrew from the delegation on personal grounds, and there is no political significance attached to it".

## Ravindra Varma For New York

BOMBAY, July 9, (UPI): Shri Ravindra Varma, President of the All-India Students Congress and convenor of the National Preparatory Committee of the National Union of Students is leaving Bombay on the 16th July for New York to represent India at the annual conference of the International Students' Service.

# The 'Problem Province'

## WEST BENGAL WILL LOOM LARGE IN CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND PARLEYS

NEW DELHI, July 7 (UPI).

**"The problem province of West Bengal has, of late, been a source of considerable worry to the Central Government, as well as the Congress High Command. West Bengal may now be regarded as the epitome of almost all serious problems, which the Central Government has been called upon to deal with, during the post-partition transition period. The sitiation as it has deceloped there at present calls for a bold and drastic approach, and the forthcoming session of the Congress Working Committee may be depended upon to give a correct lead in this connection."**

Thus observed a prominent member of the Congress High Command in the course of an informal discussion with UPI. Representative on some of the important issues, likely to come up before the Congress Working Committee.

**ALTERNATIVES**

The impending visit of the Prime Minister of India to Calcutta has served to focuss everybody's attention on what is characterised as the "gradually deteriorating" situation in West Bengal. From the trend of discussions going on in well-informed official and non-official circles in the Capital at present, it appears that the alternative plans for improving the West Bengal situation which may be placed for consideration by the Congress Working Committee will include:

(A) To bring about rapprochement among different groups of Congressmen in West Bengal, so as to make it possible for a strong ministry to function in the province;

(B) To take over the administration of the province and vest it in the Governor by amending the Government of India Act, 1935, as adopted under the Indian Independence Act, so as to introduce a provision similar to Section 93 of that act, as originally enacted;

(C) To dissolve the West Bengal Legislature and call for fresh election after a short interval.

**PT. NEHRU'S TASK**

With regard to the first of these proposals, it is felt that during his forthcoming visit to Calcutta, Pandit Nehru will himself make an earnest effort to persuade the different groups of Congressmen at least to agree to a truce in the face of the serious crisis which immediately threatens West Bengal, and through West West Bengal the whole of India. It is being suggested in influential Congress circles here that a strong ministry should be formed, which will be determined to maintain perfect law and order throughout the province, and at the same time, provide for relief of the masses, in respect of their elementary requirements namely, food, clothing and housing.

As regards the second alternative, the Congress High Command are stated to be very reluctant to have recourse to such a drastic step.

If these two alternatives cannot be acted upon for one reason or the other, then the dissolution of the present West Bengal Legislature will be almost inevitable, it is claimed, by way of response to the persistent demand of a fairly large section of the electorate in West Bengal.

In this connection, it is further learnt that the Congress High Command have taken note of two most important factors which, according to all reports, are tending to accentuate dissatisfaction among the general public in West Bengal, apart from party squabbles, viz., (A) the problem of refugees from Eastern Pakistan and (B) the question of readjustment of West Bengal's boundaries which have shrunken to oee-third of its pre-partition size.

## BENGAL CONGRESS TANGLE

### Sinha Optimistic About Solution

CAUCUTTA, July 9 (UPI): "I hold an absolutely optimistic view about the political situation in West Bengal", observed Shri Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Chief Whip, Government of India, in an interview to the United Press on the eve of his departure for Delhi.

Shri Sinha hoped that the rift in the Bengal Congress would be resolved amicably, and said that with it other problems of the province would also be solved. "I have finished my job, and it is up to the Congress High Command and the Bengal Congress leaders to finalise the matter", he added. Shri Sinha felt confident that if the Congress leaders and workers of the province moved in the matter, the tangle would be over very soon, because, in his opinion, they were the ultimate authority to deal with it.

**COMMUNIST MENACE**

Referring to the growing Communist menace in the province, particularly in the city of Calcutta, Shri Sinha said that the Communist menace here could not be effectively fought, unless the administration of the province got the fullest support of the public. He said, "I impressed this fact upon the leaders of different organisations, whom I met in course of my stay here. I also stressed the necessity of extending their full hearted co-operation to the Government inmaintaining the law and order of the province, and particularly of the city of Calcutta."

On being asked about his remarks regarding the West Bengal police, Shri Sinha said that what appeared in the press was not correctly reported. He added that what he said or meant to say was that the West Bengal police was not up to the mark to cope with the situation in the province, which had considerably deteriorated after the partition. He felt that the police and their organisation should be raised equal to the task.

It is understood that Shri Sinha has completed his report about the Bengal situation to be submitted before the Congress High Command and he will submit the same, immediately after his arrival in Delhi. He will also it is learnt, acquaint Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel with the situation in Bengal privately.

## Rajen Babu Pleads For Public Sympathy

NEW DELHI, July 9. (UPI): "With courage, honesty of purpose and something of the spirit of service and sacrifice which Congressmen showed in such abundant measure in the past on their part and cooperation on the part of others, I am not at all pessimistic about the future and hope we shall be able to evolve something which will meet the situation.

This earnest hope was expressed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, about the future of the Indian National Congress, in the course of an interview to the U.P.I. to-day.

Continuing, Dr. Prasad said: "I think that the Working Committee has a very difficult and delicate task and needs the sympathy, goodwill and intelligent cooperation of all interested in the fortunes of the Congress, with which are associated in a great measure the fortunes of the country.

## *150 Rebels Killed*

### *FIGHT FOR BURMA'S OIL TOWN*

RANGOON, July 9. (PTI-Reuter): A Government communique claimed to-day that 150 rebels were killed and 150 wounded in three days' fighting around the oil town of Yenangyuang, 360 miles north-west of Rangoon.

The communique said that the oil town continued to be under rebel attack but these were being successfully repulsed. Government troops also beat back a rebel assault on the Nyaugla police station in the area, it was claimed.

In the Upper Chindwin district—for the third time in recent weeks—Government reinforcements were rushed to Mawlaik, twenty miles from the Assam border, where Communist activity was reported. South of Mawlaik, the river town of Mingin was recaptured by Government forces, the Communique claimed.

## *Hiss To Stand Retrial*

NEW YORK, July 8. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Alger Hiss, former State Department official accused of perjury, will have to stand for retrial following the dismissal last night of the jury in the trial just ended for three times returning "no verdict".

The jury was out for fourteen hours ten minutes. On the first two occasions that it reported deadlock the judge ordered it to make another attempt; the third time he dismissed it.

The jury foreman said the vote was eight to four in favour of conviction.

Mr. Hiss may have to wait until October for the new trial. He will remain on his £1,250 bail. He is accused of lying to a Grand Jury when he denied passing secret Government papers to Whitaker Chambers, ex-Communist spyring courier, and when he denied seeing Chambers after January, 1937.

## One Killed In Motor Mishap

HUBLI, July 9. (A. P. I.): One person died instantaneously and seven others injured when a motor truck turned turtle while negotiating a curve near Narasapur village, a few miles from Gadag yesterday.

All the injured persons were removed to hospital immediately. The condition of two of them is reported to be serious.

# Itches Saved Him From Sacrifice To Goddess!

## GRUESOME EXPERIENCE OF ASSAMESE BOY AMONG HEAD-HUNTERS

CALCUTTA, July 9. (PTI).

**A 13-year-old boy was rejected as unfit for human sacrifice because he had itches on his body and so has come back alive after he had been kidnapped by two-hunters into a dense forest in the remote frontier regions of north-east Assam.**

According to a report from Margaretta in Upper Assam, Nirmal, the son of a railway employee, has reported to the police how he was taken at the point of a dagger into the forest, about four miles from Mariani junction on the Lamding-Tinsukia section of the Assam railway and later released.

Following the report, the Margaretta Police accompanied by an armed force, made extensive searches in the forest area mentioned by the boy, but failed to trace the culprits.

Recalling the incident, with his voice choked in fear, Nirmal told the police that while returning from a football match, he was accosted by two stoutly built bearded men, who asked him to show them the way to Jorhat. After proceeding about a mile, the boy wanted to return, when one of the men flashed out a dagger and asked him to follow them silently.

**FIVE HEADS FOR KALI.**

Crossing a rivulet, they entered a dense forest, where the boy was tied to a tree. Terror-stricken and exhausted, he soon lost his consciousness. Next morning he woke up to find one of his captors offering 'Pujas' to Goddess Kali and the other placing one by one five human heads, apparently of small children, before the Goddess. He fainted again.

Regaining consciousness, Nirmal found himself being given a bath in a small stream by one of the captors, and then being taken before the Goddess. He was laid on the ground, stripped of his clothes and carefully examined.

**Horrified and almost half-dead, he was a little relieved to find an expression of surprise in the hunter's eyes. When the latter detected some itches on his person. He was then thrown away.**

Next morning he was picked in an unconscious state by a villager. Helped by the villager he then walked home and narrated his grim experience to his anxious parents.

## FOR U. S. TRADE WITH INDIA

Mrs. Mildred Hughes, Executive Vice-President of the Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry, Inc., of New York City, who will arrive in Bombay on Monday, July 11. During her six-day stay in Bombay, Mrs. Hughes will investigate the possibilities of expanding American trade and investments in India.

# KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO LABOUR STRIKES

### India Government Move For New Legislation

**PATNA, July 9 (UPI): The Government of India are taking steps to see that outsiders are not in a position in Labour Executives to foment unrest in Labour ranks, declared Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, while speaking at a reception here last evening.**

With this object in view he added, "The Government of India are drafting a Labour Relations Bill to limit the membership of Labour Executives drawn from the non-working class strata to four per cent of its total complement, as against 50 per cent permitted under the existing legislation.

## *Malayan Ban On Imports From Dollar Areas*

SINGAPORE, July 9, (PTI—Reuter): The Governments of the Malayan Federation and Singapore officially announced today they had found it necessary to suspend temporarily the issue of licences for imports from Dollar areas, including Japan.

This was due to the deterioration of the Dollar position in the Sterling area.

Exempt from the restriction would be exceptional cases, where such a suspension would have grave effects.

### 22 Detenus Set Free But 12 Rearrested

CALCUTTA, July 9, (A.P.I.): Twenty-two detenus were released from the Presidency Jail yesterday following the High Court decision declaring the West Bengal Security Act, under which they had been detained, "Ultra Vires". Twelve of them were rearrested immediately under the Criminal Law Amendment of 1930.

### PT. NEHRU TO VISIT CHANDERNAGORE?

CHANDERNAGORE, July 9 (PTI): Arrangements are being made for a visit by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to Chandernagore during his forthcoming Calcutta tour. It is learnt that Mr. Arun Dutt, Member for Foreign Affairs, Chandernagore Administrative Council may fly to Delhi to invite Pandit Nehru.

## *NO DEVALUATION OF RUPEE*

**NEW DELHI, July 9 (UPI): Enquiries in official circles regarding a statement made by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Member of the Government of India, in Bombay yesterday, reveal that there is no proposal or intention to devalue the rupee in terms of the pound sterling. On the contrary, it is considered that such a step would be detrimental to India's economy.**

### Moroccan Troops For Indo-China

ALGIERS, July 9 (PTI-Reuter)—A battalion of Moroccan riflemen left here today on board the steamship 'Bora' for Indo-China.

### DACOITS' GANG OF 20,000!

**CALCUTTA, July 9, (PTI): A gang of about 20,000 people is responsible for the various crimes in Calcutta totalling in all about 500 per month, according to the Deputy Inspector-General of police Mr. H. N. Sircar.**

### Dharwar Municipal President

HUBLI, July 9. (API): Mr. B. S. Patil was elected as the President of the Dharwar Municipal Borough at a meeting of the Municipal Councillors to-day. Mr. Laxmanrao Akalwadi was elected as Vice-President. Both of them belong to the Citizens' Party.

# Chiang Flying To Philippines

## RUSSIAN SOLDIER SHOT DEAD

### Incident In Clash With U.S. Zone Constabulary

RUTHENBACK, Bavaria, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): An American officer shot and killed a Russian private last night when a group of six Soviet border guards fired on American Constabulary soldiers checking border marking on the inter-zonal frontier, it was announced today.

An United States Constabulary Headquarters spokesman said the body of the dead Russian was found "more than 200 yards inside the American zonal border."

He added that five other members of the Soviet patrol, which opened fire were "all at least 200 yards inside the American zone, when the incident took place."

An official statement said that the initial burst of fire from the Russians, which was reported to have come from well inside the American boundary, was fired directly at the American patrol.

Shortly after the Russian soldier had been killed two more American officers arrived to investigate.

They decided to let the body of the dead Russian stay where it had fallen.

This morning it was reported that unguarded corpse had been removed during the night.

The incident is the first inter-zonal flareup in more than two years between Russian and American soldiers in which there has been a fatality, Constabulary officials declared.

A protest is planned to be made to Soviet occupation authoritiec over the violation of the United States frontier by the Russian patrol, it was stated.

## *MOVE FOR TA[LKS] ON PAC[IFIC] FRONT*

### *Soviet Planes [Th]reat[en]*

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Ka[i-shek] way to the Philippines to d[iscuss] munism with President Elpidi[o Quirino].

Informed sources said Chi[ang] mountain resort town of Bagui[o] from his headquarters in For[mosa].

### *UNDER SURVEILLANCE IN UNITED PROVINCES*

**LUCKNOW, July 9. (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Police and Transport, said during question time in the U.P. Legislative Assembly to-day that persons who were under police surveillance in the Province numbered 15,662 on December 31, 1948. The number of such persons in 1945 was 7,942 and the increase was mainly due to abnormal conditions in the post-war period.**

## New Delhi Move To Conserve Dollars

## BAN ON IMPORTS TO INCLUDE HARD CURRENCY AREAS ALSO

**BOMBAY, July 9 (P.T.I.).**

**THE Government of India are considering the question of prohibiting imports of all goods from Dollar areas particularly, and from HARD CURRENCY areas generally, for a period of two months, according to informed commercial circles here.**

These circles were of the opinion that complete stoppage of imports from HARD CURRENCY areas, including Japan, would help conserve for India the essentially needed HARD CURRENCY and to some extent reduce the adverse balance of trade. They point out that a two-month embargo on imports would easily result in contributing one-sixth of a year's total earnings to India's depleted HARD CURRENCY reserves

It is stated that import licences from Japan for the period January-June, 1949, have expired and the Government early this week decided not to review the question for some time to come.

In view of the continued adverse balance of trade and the delicate foreign exchange position, it is considered likely that Government might even restrict imports from Sterling Areas to the barest essential items.

### India's Imports In April

India's imports during April this year amounted to Rs. 50 crores, it is learnt today. Out of this total, Rs. 34 crores accounted for machinery and industrial goods and Rs. two and a half crores for foodgrains. Non-essential consumer goods amounted to Rs. three crores, being almost wholly from the United Kingdom and the SOFT CURRENCY countries.

Taking dollar and HARD CURRENCY imports, the total came to Rs. nine crores, comprising machinery worth Rs. 1.75 crores other industrial plant and raw materials Rs. 5.25 crores and essential consumer goods Rs. two crores while non-essential goods are estimated at about Rs. nine lakhs.

The total imports from Japan amounted to Rs. 5-1/2 crores yhich is due probably to last minute deliveries under the Open General Licence, which allowed shipment from Japan upto 31st March. Even here no less than Rs. 4-1/2 crores represented industrial goods.

### Lohia Demands Elections In Rajasthan

NEW DELHI, July 9. (PTI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, to-day demanded an immediate announcement of elections in Rajasthan on the basis of adult franchise. "Democracy was murdered by entrusting Rajasthan Premiership to a nominee of the Provincial Congress Committee," said Dr. Lohia in a statement.

Dr. Lohia said: "during five weeks of enforced silence I was frequently aggrieved and angry at the ugly events in Rajasthan happening one upon another and so full of tragic import to democracy, to people's food and to refugees. If Rajasthan was at any time in Indian history a symbol of the country's chivalry and prosperity, it most definitely symbolises at present the nation's material and moral decay".

NEW DELHI, July , (UPI): The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly has invited 2 members of he Assembly representing East Punjab and West Bengal each and two officials of the External Affairs Ministry to discuss the articles of the draft constitution relating to citizenship. The discussion will take place on July 26.

## *NO [DE]VALUATION OF RUPEE*

### *[To] Formosa*

[Amoy to-day] [Fangpao" stated] [had launched an] [es north of] [said Commu-] [d Linsen, a few] [on of this re-] [ers believe up-] [are probable, as] [miles were yes-] [60 miles from] [of which poses] [ionalist island] [(Formosa).]

### *The*

[In a] [the new] [Communi] [attack on] [Foochow,] [nists had] [miles west]

[Although] [port is in] [risings in] [Communi] [terday re-] [Foochow,] [a threat a] [stronghold]

## *NIMITZ'S PEA[CE] STORY*

[July 9. (PTI-Reu-] [Nimitz, United] [ministrator-desig-] [day described as] [d" a paragraph] [in columnist] [dicated column,] [P.T.I. correspon-]

[:—"Seadog gets] [is fed up with] [Pakistan dispute] [home] [made the slight-] [terms, and Ni-] [e State Depart-] [of tweeddling] [he hot Indian]

[ho has been] [preparations at] [s appointment] [a Post, said the] [n bothering him] [tate of New]

[(UPI): Dr. Pra-] [Vice-Chancellor] [tatly returned to] [by air after] [r abroad.]

## *[Pakistan To Retaliate]*

**KARACHI, July 9, (U. P. I.): Pakistan will soon retaliate against India's recent Evacuee Property Ordinance, it was authoritatively learnt here today.**

**High level discussions in Pakistan official circles were held here yesterday at which retaliatory action against the Indian Ordinance was discussed. It is understood**

## SJAFRUDDIN IN BATAVIA

### Future Of Indonesian Government

BATAVIA, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Sjafruddin Prewinegara, leader of the Indonesian Emergency Republican Government, flew here today after six months in the wilds of West Sumatra.

He arrived in a United Nations Commission plane after a Republican Cabinet mission made contact with him earlier this week.

He said he would go to Jogjakarta tomorrow to return his mandate to President Soekarno.

Dr. Sjafruddin's return is the result of the Republican Cabinet Mission to Sumatra which left here last Sunday to contact leaders who fled in the Dutch Police action last December Dr. Sjafruddin's Finance Minister Lukman Hakim and members of the Cabinet Mission accompanied the returning leader.

The Mohammed Natsir, Republican Government Information Minister, said that the Mission contacted Dr. Sjafruddin near Suliki, about sixty miles east of Bukkittinggi (for Dekock) in West Sumatra.

Suliki is about two miles from the nearest Dutch outpost.

Dr. Sjafrudding said that whether he returned to Sumatra or remained in Jogjakarta in his former capacity as Economic Affairs Minister in the Hatta Cabinet depended upon results of his discussions with the Cabinet in which Dr. Mohammed Hatta is Prime Minister.

He added that his Emergency Government would remain in existence until he returned his mandate.

The policy of the Emergency Government had not changed. Dr. Sjafruddin said.

This policy was that the Republican Army should continue to hold is Present positions and that the Republican Government should be able to function freely in Jogjakarta.

## *[WITH QUIRINO]*

### *Changshan Island: Formosa*

MANILA, July 9 (U. P. A.).

[was reported today to be on his] [a united Pacific front against com-] [rino.]

[ould arrive at the northern Luzon] [5 miles north of Manila, by plane] [omorrow morning.]

### *[FROM] [THUR]*

[source close to] [thur said Satur-] [discount 100 per] [the Supreme] [ve a representa-] [guio conference] [hek and Philip-] [o Quirino.] [said MacArthur] [p himself "well] [uch conference] [nels.]

### [NES ON] [HAW]

[PTI-Reuter): Six] [ver the Chinese] [shan island at] [Gulf of Chihli] [ese Nationalist] [y reported here]

[hat two Russian] [with the Red] [n over Liaotung] [on June 22.]

## Big Three Fail To Reach Solution

## BATTLE TO BREAK STERLING-DOLLAR DEADLOCK

*LONDON, July 9 (UPA):*

***THE Finance Ministers of Britain, the United States and Canada failed on Saturday to find an immediate solution of the serious British financial crisis. But they made tentative plans for further meetings among their countries to seek a long-range solution of Britain's chronic and growing dollar shortage, reports R. H. Shackford, UPA Diplomatic Correspondent.***

The three Finance Ministers were unable to reach final agreement on a communique which they had promised for this evening. Instead they arranged to continue their talks tomorrow at a luncheon to be given by Prime Minister Clement Attlee at his country home. A communique, as agreed upon after the talk with Mr. Attlee, will be issued tomorrow.

### INSTRUCTION TO COLONIES

LONDON, July 9 (PTI-Reuter)—Pending the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting here, Colonial Governments have been asked by Britain to suspend temporarily the issue of licences from the Dollar area, except in cases where this would have grave effect.

It was emphasised here that this is a temporary step to operate, only while the financial situation is reviewed and that it corresponds to the standstill order announced by Sir Stafford Crippe in Parliament on Wednesday.

Short term measures for dealing with the Dollar-Sterling deadlock, threatening world recovery, were considered at the economic "Big Three" talks which ended here tonight. The "Big Three"—Mr. John W. Snyder, (U.S.), Sir Stafford Cripps (Britain), and Mr. Douglas E. Abbott (Canada)

(Continued on Page 16)

## Stop Press

### SNYDER'S GESTURE TO BRITAIN

LONDON, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John W. Snyder, the United States Treasury Secretary, gave a broad hint after the "Big Three" (Britain, United States and Canada) talks on the Dollar-Sterling deadlock ended tonight that his country would be willing temporarily to waive strict adherence to non-discrimination in trade.

### COTTON TEXTILES—A PUBLIC UTILITY IN BIHAR

PANA, July 9 (UPI): The Governor of Bihar has declared cotton textile industry to be a "Public utility service."

## HOFFMAN'S HEAD OF CHRIST

This head of Christ by Malvina Hoffman was done in 1942. It bears the inscription: "Have ye forgotten, all ye who pass by, that all men are equal in my sight?"

## BIHAR P.C.C. IMPOSES TAX ON CONGRESSMEN

### Contribution Of 10 Percent Of Earnings Demanded

**BHAGALPUR, July 9 (UPI):**

**A resolution calling upon all Congressmen drawing salaries from the Government in the capacity of Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Legislators, to pay regularly one-tenth of their monthly salaries to the Congress Fund, was adopted by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at its two-day session which concluded here today.**

The meeting which was convened to review Congress activities in the province and also to chalk out its future programme laid down following important principles for the guidance of the Congress members:—

A whole time Congress worker should get some monthly honorarium;

A Minister should not attend private parties while on tour;

Congress M.L.As, members of local bodies and members of elected Congress bodies should also not indulge in transport business with permits;

Congressmen shall not take contracts in their own names, nor even in partnership with others;

Congressmen shall not themselves indulge in business in commodities which are under 'control.'

Dr. S. K. Sinha, Premier and Dr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Finance Minister both attended this meeting of the B.P.C.C. and spoke in support of the main resolution which imposed the above restrictions on Congressmen.

### GINGER GROUP

LUCKNOW, July 9 (PTI): Sixty members of the Congress Party in the United Provinces have formed a group within the party pledged "to fight corruption, favouritism, nepotism, reaction and totalitarianism on all fronts".

These members, in a joint statement today said that some recent events had set Congressmen thinking. "The organisation appears to be losing the support and respect it enjoy among the people. While they have still unabounded confidence and faith in Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and the Congress as such, local conditions have and will continue to have a great bearing on people's attitude towards it".

The signatories include Mr. Trikoti Singh, Begum Abdul Wajid and Mr. Gopal Narain Saksena.

### *After Prince Charles Arctic Island Named*

**OTTAWA, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): A remote arctic island, 67 degrees north and 76 degrees west has been named Prince Charles Island after the son of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Geographic Board announced today**

## *OMKARNATH SINGS 'MALHAR'*

### *To Invoke God Of Rain*

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, India's well-known musician, today again sang "Malhar", to invoke the god or rain, at the "Sangeet Yagna" attended by over 10,000 people.

Though Baroda has had its fair share of rain during the past three days Surat experienced only light showers in the morning and a slight drizzle in the afternoon.

In Baroda 5.31 inches of rainfall have been recorded during the season.

Reports from Chota Udepur, Kaleli, Jhalod, Nadiad, Dahod, Broach, Khadi Halal, Jamsar and other places indicate that there have generally been widespread rains in Baroda territory and the adjoining areas of Gujerat.

The rains in these areas have cheered up the farmers who were earlier reported to be nervous over the delay in the setting in of the monsoon.

# HYDERABAD ISSUE WILL NOW BE PUT IN "COLD STORAGE"

## SIR B.N. RAU'S VIEW

### Explains India's Independent Attitude At U.N. Meetings

MADRAS, July 9 (P.T.I.).

**SIR B. N. RAU, India's permanent representative with the United Nations Organisation, said here today that India had all along been following a policy of "independence of judgment on each issue" at the various meetings of the United Nations Organisation.**

Explaining India's attitude while participating in the discussions at the U.N.O. Assembly at a press conference today, Sir B. N. Rau said: "We have never asked ourselves who we should support, but what we should support on the merits of each question and then arrived at a judgment." India, he said, had all along been following this policy, which he believed to be the correct one. "If this policy is consistently followed, it is bound to raise India in the estimation of all other countries", he added.

**HYDERABAD ISSUE IN "COLD STORAGE"?**

Sir B. N. Rau thought that the Hyderabad issue, after the recent discussion in the Security Council would now be put in the "cold storage".

The Hyderabad question, he said, was put on the agenda at the Paris session of the Security Council in September 1948. When it was taken up, the Indian delegation raised the competence of taking that issue. The Security Council put it on the agenda, leaving the question open and then nothing happened after that. At the recent session at Lake Success, Pakistan again raised the issue. Indian delegation again made a fuller statement on the competence of discussing this question. Pakistan wanted certain positive action to be taken by the Security Council, but there was no response from anybody and no one had any suggestion to make and the question was simply adjourned. "Hyderabad issue is now technically on the agenda of the Security Council, but unless someone wants to bring it up actively for discussion, it will not be taken for discussion" he said.

**U. N. WANTS MORE INDIANS**

Sir B. N. Rau said that the United Nations Organisation was very anxious to take in adequate number of Indians at the headquarters giving India due representation. "Whoever may be selected should be of the very best quality, otherwise, India's reputation suffers; he added.

Some of the men sent to the U.N.O. he said, were actually "very good" and the United Nations was anxious to retain them. "India should be probably represented and represented by the best material. It is not that we have not the best material, but we are finding it difficult to spare them", he added.

**SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE**

Asked what steps the United Nations would take, if South Africa did not implement the resolution passed by the U.N.O. on the question of treatment of Indians in South Africa, Sir B. N. Rau said: "The U.N.O. has adopted, a resolution asking the three governments, viz. India, Pakistan and South Africa to find a solution with due regard to the Declaration of human rights. In the ordinary course, the next step is for the three governments concerned to take the necessary action and if they fail, to report to the United Nations Council".

Sir B. N. Rau stated that he had no information as to what action had been taken by the India Government on the resolution passed by the U. N. Assembly.

Sir B. N. Rau said that a large volume of U. N Opinion was against South Africa's policy of racial discrimination.

The universal Declaration of Human Rights recently adopted by the U.N.O. was a result of this and a covenant was now being prepared to translate into action this resolution in all the ocuntries, he said.

**WHY HE RETURNED**

Sir B. N. Rau stated that the main purpose for his returning to India now was to "render some help while the remaining articles of the constitution were considered."

**Asked whether he had any knowledge of general elections being held in the country before the new Constitution came into force. Sir B. N. Rau said: "I have heard some vague rumours and I don't think there is any foundation for that." He thought that general elections would be held only in 1950 under the new constitution.**

Sir B. N. Rau who arrived here yesterday from Delhi on a private visit, will be leaving for Delhi on July 12.

## 20 WOMEN WASHED AWAY IN STREAM

### Heavy Rains Cause Havoc In Buldhana District

NAGPUR, July 9 (PTI): Twenty women, all agricultural labourers, were washed away in a swollen stream following heavy rains at Mehkar in Buldhana District of Berar on July 7, according to information received here.

Twelve dead bodies were later traced, while others have not been recovered.

Three of the women carried their tender babies when tragedy overtook them. After the days' toil in the farm they were returning to their homes after dusk.

## U. N. C. I. P. HEARS MILITARY ADVISER

SRINAGAR, July 9, (UPI): For about ninety minutes the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan met in the afternoon today and discussed the proposals.

The Commission heard a report from Gen. Delvovie on the military situation.

Commission circles hope that both India and Pakistan would be agreeable to the proposed military conference being held here on July 18.

## Big Three Fail To Reach Solution

(Continued from Page 14)

also planned arrangements for future discussions on a long-term solution.

A communique announcing the results of the talks is to be issued tomorrow afternoon.

Four more officials joined in today's talks. They were Mr. George Willis and Mr. Dillon Glendinning of the United States Treasury, Mr. M. Mackenzie, Canadian Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and Mr. L. Rasminsky, Chairman of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. They joined the group of advisers who were with the "Big Three" yesterday.

The discussion today lasted nearly four hours, bringing the total time taken up by the talks over the two days to eight hours. Mr. Snyder, Sir Stafford and Mr. Abbott will go to Chequers the British Prime Minister's official country residence, for lunch tomorrow and a communique will be issued from there in the afternoon.

area, except in cases where this

Mr. Snyder disappointed one hundred newspapermen at a press conference here tonight by stating that he was unable to discuss what happened during the Tri-partite talks.

He said he was having a meeting tomorrow with Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, Sir Stafford and Mr. Abbott Mr. Averell Harriman, Marshall Aid Roving Ambassador and Mr. Harold Wilson, British Board of Trade President. After lunch at Chequers he would leave for Brussels. From there he was going to Rome. He would not return to Britain after his Rome trip.

Tonight, with Sir Stafford Cripps he is going to Covent Garden Opera house to see the ballet de Monte Carlo in which one of the ballets is "Don Quixote."

**The economic "Big Three" of the Dollar and Sterling areas in secret talks here today laid the groundwork for a full-scale attempt to break the present Dollor-sterling deadlock through a highest level conference at Washington in September.**

Their aim was to pave the way for a long-term solution that will arrest the present serious drain upon Sterling area gold and dollar reserves and remove the factors now challenging the international recovery effort.

AMBALA, July 9, (UPI) Dewan Hukum Chand, Special Magistrate, Ambala today released Messrs Ram Prakash and Gian Chand, son and brother respectively of Lala Behari Lal Chanana M.L.A. who were arrested recently with cases of alleged misuse of steel quota permits against them on a bail of a sum of Rs. 200 each, with a surety of the like amount for each.

PATNA, July 8. (PTI): The temporary diversion bridge at Bakhra over the river Panchane of the Patna-Ranchi road has been damaged due to floods in the river and has been closed to heavy vehicular traffic.

## Cochin-Travancore Services Commission

TRIVANDRUM, (UPA): It was authoritatively learned Saturday that Mr. Kunjuraman, formerly Judge of the Madras High Court, will be the chairman of the three-man Public Services Commission of the United State of Travancore and Cochin, and that an ordinance envisaging wide powers for the commission will be promulgated shortly.

It was further understood that the Travancore-Cochin Union have also requested the services of an economic expert from the Central Government to advise them on how best a uniform economic policy can be introduced here.

## Indian Observer For Hague Talks

NEW DELHI, July 9. (UPA): A Government spokesman said to-day that India has proposed to the Netherlands Government that an Indian observer sit in on discussions between the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands, scheduled to start August 1 at The Hague.

Pending ratification of the United Nations agreement on the Indonesian dispute, the spokesman said, India will take no action on the ban on Dutch commercial planes landing in India and will not send an ambassador to the Netherlands.

## INDIA'S GESTURE TO AMERICA

### Temporary Lifting Of Ban On Dutch Aircraft

SINGAPORE, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): India, as a "special gesture" to the United States has temporarily lifted her ban on Dutch aircraft to allow a KLM constellation with 15 American journalists aboard to fly over India and land at Indian ports.

Pakistan, who with India banned Dutch aircraft last December following Dutch "police action" in Indonesia has made a similar exception.

The journalists who have been touring South East Asia, will leave Batavia in the constellation tomorrow. They are going to Amsterdam.

## ATTACK ON TRAMWAY OFFICIAL

### More Incidents In Calcutta Strike

CALCUTTA, July 9, (API): Several incidents arising out of the tramway employees strike, which continued for the second day today, were reported shortly after midday Some persons received injuries as a result of these incidents.

Seven hundred and fifty tramway men in the southern section of the city went on strike yesterday for non-payment of increments due from June 1. The strike has paralysed tram services in South Calcutta. Tram traffic in other sectors remain unaffected.

While an officer of the company was making payments to the employees in Park Circus Depot he was attacked by some drivers and conductors who assaulted him and chased him out of the depot. Two persons were arrested by the police in this connection. The injured officer and two others who were also roughly handled were removed to hospital.

In another incident in Belagachia area (North Calcutta) one tramway employee was arrested while inciting his colleagues to go on strike and trying to hold up a moving tram car.

**REDS OPEN FIRE ON POLICE PARTY**

A country-made gun and a large number of bombs and acid bulbs were recovered by the Howrah police, when they raided and alleged Communist 'den' in the village Khajuri, under the P. S. Bagnan, about 20 miles from Howrah last night.

As the police party surrounded the place, the inmates numbering six fired shots which the police returned, resulting in one person being killed. The five other inmates believed to be underground Communists, then surrendered to the police.

**RAID ON 'RED OFFICE': ONE ARRESTED**

MUZAFFARPUR, July 9, (UPI): As a result of a surprise raid by the Deputy Superintendent of police, Muzaffarpur, the Communist office was traced here in a hostel.

Many incriminating articles and documents are reported to have been recovered. Mr. Ramnarain Singh a Communist leader, was arrested on the spot.

## *Indian Vice-Consul Meets Indonesian Leaders*

JOGJAKARTA, July 8 (PTI): Dr. S. C. Alagappan, India's Consul-General in Batavia today visited the Republican Capital Jogjakarta to pay his respects to Dr. Soekarno, Dr. Mohammad Hatta and others.

He is the first foreign representative to visit Jogja after the restoration of the Republican Government, writes N. Rajamani, PTI representative in Batavia.

## Dutch Statement On Indonesia

THE HAGUE, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch Government will make a statement on the Indonesian situation next Wednesday, at a secret session of Parliament, it was announced here.

# *Japanese Workers Fight Reparations Battle*

**TOKYO, July 9. (PTI-Reuter): Japanese workers last night broke into the Hiroshima plant of the Japan Steel Company and tore down notices stating the machinery had been confiscated for reparations.**

**At the same time, Premier Shigeru Yoshida called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander and the newspaper 'Asahi' said to-day, they discussed security problems and maintenance of Law and Order.**

Emperor Hirohito had called on General MacArthur earlier.

**ON WAR PATH.**

At the Hiroshima plant about 350 workers occupied Trade Union offices in the building. A group of 150 Unionists invaded the outer office of the Japanese Prefectural officer and were still there this morning singing 'the internationale'.

Two platoons of Australian troops were sent to the plant last month following clashes resulting from the police eviction of 3,000 workers who barricaded themselves inside the factory when it was closed for reparations.

Two Japanese attacked an American sergeant as he tried to rescue three Japanese Mine Executives detained by Trade Unionists in a Union office at Takahagi United States Divisional Headquarters said to-day.

The sergeant, Andrew Brunner, fired a pistol shot into the air when the two Japanese tried to disarm him.

This is the first attack on an American during the present unrest.

# "Essential" Service And Right To Strike

## BHARUCHA QUOTES MADRAS HIGH COURT IN MUNICIPAL SWEEPER'S CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**When the case in which Kaushya Vittal, a sweeper employed at the Bandra Slaughter House, is charged under the Public Safety Measures Act with disobeying the orders of his superior officer and with abandoning duty without "justifiable excuse" was resumed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today, Mr. N. C. Bharucha, chief defence counsel, contended that a strike to be a justifiable excuse within the meaning of the Public Security Act need not be a legal strike**

Mr. Bharucha argued further that the Municipal Kamgar Sangh had served a notice on the Bombay Municipality and 14 days had elapsed before the sweepers, who were members of the Sangh, went on strike. The Sangh, he maintained, had given a due notice 14 days before going on strike as required by the Industrial Trade Disputes Act (Central) and this strike notice was given as a result of 'bona fide' industrial dispute with the Municipality.

Mr. Bharucha said that as the Public Safety Measures Act stood, it had not taken away the right to strike given by the Industrial Trade Disputes Act (Central) to all workers, including those employed in Essential Services. He argued that the strike of Municipal sweepers was a 'bona fide' strike in as much as the municipal employees had a 'bona fide' industrial dispute with the Municipality. The Act, he maintained, did not prohibit workers from going on strike. Further, he argued that the strike to be a justifiable excuse under the Public Safety Measures Act need not be a legal strike. The accused, he pleaded, was only a member of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh, which had served the strike notice on the Municipality, and he had gone on strike, because he believed that it was his right to go on strike for the redress of his grievances as provided for in the Industrial Trade Disputes Act (Centre).

### MADRAS JUDGMENT

Mr. Bharucha quoted the judgment of the Madras High Court in 1942 and said that in the course of that judgment, it was made clear that even under the Defence of India Rules, when certain services were declared essential for the efficient prosecution of war the right of the employees in those essential services to strike was not taken away. Similarly, he maintained that the right to go on strike given to workers including those employed in essential services, could not be taken away by the declaring of certain services as "essential" by the Provincial Government under the Public Safety Measures Act.

Mr. Bharucha also argued that the accused could not be charged on two counts under the Public Safety Measures Act at the same time, namely, of abandoning duty without justifiable excuse and also disobeying the orders of his superior officer. He said that the first prosecution witness, a Senior Assistant Superintendent of Markets of the Bombay Municipality, who was the superior officer of the accused at the Bandra Slaughter House, could not have asked him to go back to work, when the accused had justifiably abandoned his duty. He could not, therefore, have disobeyed the orders of his superior officer.

### DEFENCE WITNESS

Earlier, Dagdu Shivram Sawant, an employee of the Bombay Municipality and member of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh, was examined as a defence witness.

Witness said that his Union was registered on August 17, 1937, under the Trade Unions Act. The Union had given the strike notice to the Bombay Municipality on April 13.

Cross-examined by the prosecution, witness said that the accused was employed at the Bandra Slaughter House to sweep the floor and also to remove carcases of dead animals. He stated that his Union had nothing to do with the Municipal sweepers' strike in 1948 and the Award given by the Industrial Court was not fully implemented by the Municipality. He admitted that as a result of the Award in 1948, there was an increase in their basic pay as well as in dearness allowance and the accused, he said, had got the benefit of this Award.

Further cross-examined, witness said that he had heard that as a result of the Award, the Municipality had promised house-rent to sweepers and this had not been given by the Municipality.

Witness identified two letters of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh to the Municipal Commissioner, which had included the notice of the strike and also 19 demands of the Sangh. He said that the accused had remained absent from work, because the Municipal Kamgar Sangh of which he was a member, had given notice of a strike unless certain demands were met by the Municipality, and these demands had not been met by the Municipality.

Mr. Bharucha had not concluded his arguments, when the court adjourned the hearing of the case till next Saturday.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General of India, with Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar, Chief Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. N. C. Bharucha with Mr. B. D. Wagh, Mr. H. K. Patel, Mr. D. D. Vania and Mr. R. D. Bhandari appeared for the defence.

## 'Man Of God' Turns Out To Be 'Minion Of Satan'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A mysterious, ochre-clad stranger who came with benedictions and walked out with the money in the cash box, right in front of the gaping and helpless eyes of a paralysed victim, faced a charge of theft before a city magistrate today.

The mesmerised householder had to be helped to a dohctor by his brother who came in after the spell-binder had left and could therefore escape the paralysing impact of his personality.

The story starts with a gentle knock at the door of a house at Kandewadi, early last Sunday morning. Rubbing his eyes, Gaware, a youth who was one of the residents of the room shuffled to the door to be greeted by a smiling stranger.

At once the visitor sprinkled 'holy' ashes on the youth and started to pronounce a long and eerie incantation in slow, measured tones. Within a few minutes, it is stated the youth reached a virtual state of coma.

The visitor deliberately walked to the cupboard where the cash was kept. He wrenched off the door, grabbed a wooden box, prised it open with skilled fingers, and made his leisurely exit. The youth leaned against the wall, helpless and paralysed.

A little later his brother Ratnagar Lekshman returned home and was mystified. But his attention was drawn at once to the broken cupboard and it was not long before he discovered that Rs. 340/5/6 which he had kept there had disappeared. It was with some difficulty that his younger brother could be brought back to normal sense and could narrate the strange experience which had befallen him.

The Maharbowri police were informed and after six days of investigation have arrested Ramachandra Govind, who they allege was the spell-binder.

Pending further investigations into this mesmerism theft, Govind was enlarged on bail by Mr. V. Ka Muranjan at the Girgaum court todayy.

## Police Officer's Bail Plea Rejected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bail application by Mr. Coelho, defence counsel for Sub-Inspector, M. S. Kulkarni, charged for murdering his brother-in-law and injuring another relative on June 9, was turned down by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaon Court this morning.

The case was postponed to July 23.

## BRAIN BEHIND BRANDY SMUGGLERS ARRESTED

### Six-Hour Chase By Police Yields Result

After a determined man hunt of six hours, an officer of the Bombay sent to City Police succeeded in tracking down and putting under arrest at three this members morning, the proprietor of a city restaurant described as the 'brain' behind of Greeka vast racflet dealing in Brandy smug gled from Hyderabad.

It is stated that when the police raided the restaurant and tried to arrest the accused, an accomplice of his created a scene by smashing two bottles of brandy concealed under his shirt. In the confusion the 'brain' managed to slip through the fingers of the police and made a clean get away.

Even when he was tracked down to the office of a picture producing concern where he was harboured, he showed fight and it was with some difficulty that the police were able to overcome his resistance.

It is stated that the police had information that large scale smuggling in Hyderabad brandy was being carried on in the city. The police suspected that Ibrahim Budhan alias Bhatkali, proprietor of the New India Restaurant situated at Bellasis Road was the man behind the racket.

A bogus customer was therefore sent to him and succeeded in persuading him to sell his a bottle at ₹. 30. Budhan sent out Husain Nabi Sab, an alleged accomplice to get the stuff for him. As the bottle and the money passed hands and the cash was deposited in the till, the waiting police party swooped down and tried to arrest the boot-leggers.

Nabi Sab is said to have created a scene at this juncture and smashed to smithereens two bottles of brandy which he had concealed under his shirt.

The raiding police party after apprehending the resisting Nabi Sab proceeded to search the till from which they eventually recovered the marked money, which had been paid to Bhatkali.

### RECOVER ICE CHEST

They also recovered from the ice chest of the restaurant six bottles of beer and a pint of Hyderabad brandy, which were carefully mixed up with aerated water bottles stored in the ice box.

In the confusion created by Nabi Sab, Bhatkali managed to vanish from the till. Searching enquiries were made for him and at about 3 a.m. the police leant that he was hiding in the office of Kirti Pictures where he had been given shelter by Gangaram Mahasingh.

When Sub Inspector Gudinho of the Nagpada Police, who was traling him with a select posse, went to the premises of Kirti Pictures to arrest Bhatkali, he, it is alleged, was offered resistance by the accused. After grappling with him the officer placed Bhatkali under arrest.

The police have in this connection arrested, besides Bhatkali and Nabi Sab, Mohamad Shamsuddn, Hussein Ismail, Mahimud Badshah and Gangaram Mahasingh all of whom are said to be connected with the racket in some manner or the other.

## ARREST FOR ALLEGED THEFT OF CIGARETTES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bhoiwada Police arrested Gangaram, Baboo on Friday for allegedly stealing cigarettes valued at Rs. 3,922.

It was stated in the court of Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, today that the accused and two others cut the wire-netting of a window of a cigarette factory in Suparibaug, and having entered the premises, stole the cigarettes. This happened on June 5. Following investigations the accused was taken into custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

## I. I. F. DONATION TO FAMINE RELIEF FUND

A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the income of the exhibition of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd. held at Azad Maidan in the month of Maren 1949, has been sent to Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the President of Gujarat Famine Relief Committee through the Government of Bombay for Gujarat Famine Relief Fund.

## INDORE BUSINESS MAN ARRESTED

### Charged With Cheating The Afghan National Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A businessman of Indore, who is alleged to have disposed off 99 bales of cloth valued at about a lakh of rupees, which was to have been delivered to the Afghan National Bank (India) Ltd., at Bombay for export to Afghanistan, was arrested this morning in a city hotel.

The arrest was effected on the basis of a complaint by the Assistant Manager of the Bombay Office of the Afghan National Bank, Mohomed Ahmed Khan, who appeared before a city Magistrate last evening and stated that the action of Sundardas Ramchand had deprived Afghanistan of the supply of Indian cloth, which Afghanistan had contracted to buy as a result of the trade arrangements arrived at by the Purchasing Mission of the Royal Afghan Government which visited this country in 1946.

The complainant stated that the Afghan National Bank had acted as Bankers to the Purchasing Mission of the Royal Afghan Government, who had entered into agreement with several Textile Mills in India for the sale of varieties of cloth to the Mission. The Bank had to arrange to take deliveries of bales of cloth from the Mills, make payments and ship them to Afghanistan.

In August, 1947, the Mission had negotiated the purchase of 4,05,000 yards of cloth with the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., of Indore and the Mill had offered to give the deliveries of the goods at Indore. The Afghan National Bank, the Complainant stated, appointed the accused as their agent at Indore to take delivery and consign the goods to Bombay.

The complainant further stated that the accused took delivery of 132 bales of cloth all marked "For Export" during the months of April and May from the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills at Indore and the Bank had already paid the price of these bales to the Mill.

In November, 1948, the Bank had sent to the accused the Transport permit for consignment of the goods from Indore to Bombay. The accused is stated to have put off the despatch of the goods of Bombay on various pretexts and ultimately, is alleged to have despatched only 33 bales of cloth in December, 1948. The remaining 99 bales, the complainant alleged, had not yet been received by the Afghan National Bank at Bombay.

Meanwhile, the Bank started making enquiries regarding the whereabouts of the accused and were informed by the Bank of Indore Ltd., where the accused had an account, that he was in Bombay and he would contact the Afghan National Bank in Bombay. The complainant alleged that all his efforts to contact the accused at Prince Hotel, near G.P.O. proved futile and the accused was trying to avoid the complainant during his stay in the city.

Sundardas Ramchand was produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today and was unable to furnish a security of Rs. 20,000. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody.

## GANG OF WAGON LOOTERS ARRESTED

### Rly. Clerk And Prominent Merchant Implicated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Railway Police with the help of the City Policev have, is is claimed, ran to earth an alleged notorious gang of wagon looters in which were included, a clerk of the G. I. P. Railway, a Municipal clerk from Kudla, a merchant from the same place and six labourers.

**It is stated that the gang which was apprised of what goods were being despatched or were coming in by different trains, used to loot them between Kurla and Bombay as the trains neared the former. Goods valued at thousands of rupees, specially cloth, it is said, were thus looted by the arrested men and their accomplices, yet to be traced.**

Some bundles of cloth involved in these thefts, it is learnt, were recovered by the Police in their miles-long search, hidden behind the Kurla pipe line.

The name of the Municipal clerk is learnt to be Mukund Narayan Sawant.

The brain behind the operation is said to be Joseph Sivdani, the Railway clerk and the merchant concerned is Suleman Saheeb of Kurla.

The Police have arrested ten persons in all in connection with these lootings.

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**IMPORT & EXPORT**

For all Land customs formalities relating to import and export duties. Bonds drawbacks, and Pakistan import export business, avail the services of Frontier Clearing Agents Majith Mandi. Amritsar, licensed customs Home Clearing and forwarding Agent. Telegram. Best Mena. Phone 553
(4971)

**SITUATIONS VACANT**

Applications are invited for the post of a Senior Medical Officer in the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakarnagar in the scale of O.S. Rs. 640-35- 850--E.B. -900- 50-1200. Post graduates with previous experience would be preferred. Selected candidates can be given any intermediate salary in the grade according to qualification and experience. He will be provided with free unfurnished quarters, water supply and electricity and will get the benefit of provident fund, leave, bonus, etc., as per rules and regulations of the Company. The present rate of D. A. is ten per cent of the pay. Applications with full qualifications and testimonials are to be sent to the Operative Director, the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd. Abid Road, Hyderabad Deccan on or before 15th July 1949. Those candidates who are called for interview will be paid one way 1st class fare. (O.S. Rs 116-10-8 is equivalent to I.G. Rs. 100/- approx.) 4895


## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

Applications are invited for the post of a Nursing Sister in the Willingdon Nursing Home, New Delhi in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200-15-260 plus usual allowances viz Rs. 50/- p.m. Dearness allowance Rs. 50/- p.m., Messing allowance. Rs. 10/- p.m. City allowance Rs. 15/- p.m. Uniform allowance Rs. 40/- p.m. Lodging allowance & Rs. 3/-p.m. Conveyance allowance. The applicants must state their age, experience and qualifications. Application together with copies of Testimonials should reach the Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi by the 20th July, 1949. No residential accommodation will be provided.

The selected candidates will be interviewed at their own expenses.

(Sd.).....
Superintendent,
Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
(5052)

## WORLD FOREST CONGRESS

HELSINKI, July 8, (PTI-Reuter):—Twenty-nine countries including India are meeting in a world Forestry Congress opening here next Monday under the patronage of Finland's President Doctor Juho Paasikivi.

Principal items on the agenda are forest surveys, forest economics, forest utilisation and forest industries.

# SLIGHTLY LARGER ACREAGE THAN EXPECTED INDUCES SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

## Limited Trading In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, July 8.

COTTON: The slightly larger acreage than expected prompted scattered selling and small losses with better views on the weather and the continued slow cotton goods contributing. Prices later steadied on trade covering. Evening-up in July accounted for most of the early business. Although the substantial increase in acreage compared with last year served to curb speculative interest, gradual rallies mostly erased earlier losses. Trade buying and short covering found offerings limited but the market lacked any decisive bullish news and operations in spot July provided most of the limited interest. The session closed firm with sales at 135,000 bales.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 32.82 | |
| October | 29.45 | |
| October Highest | 29.47 | +04 |
| October Lowest | 29.31 | —12 |
| December | 29.32 | |
| March | 29.24 | |
| Middling Spot | 32.25 | |

**NOW ORLEANS COTTON**

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 32.72 |
| October | 29.35 |
| December | 29.24 |
| March | 29.17 |
| Middling Spot | 32.25 |

**ALEXANDRIA COTTON**

ALEXANDRIA, July 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| KARNAK | |
| July | 64.90+65 |
| November | 54.56+36 |
| January | 52.65+05 |
| ASHMOUNI | |
| August | 43.65+35 |
| October | 43.76+44 |
| December | 43.67+35 |

**WALL STREET MARKET**

STOCKS: There was little change at all as trading was limited by the approaching weekend and inclination to await business and labour developments as well as President Truman's forthcoming economic report. The federal mediator has called a meeting on Monday in an effort to avert the threatened steel strike. Non-ferrous minings rose modestly with a rise in lead to 13 cents a pound.

The averages were industrials 171.02 and rails 43.41. In the afternoon business neared a standstill as prices fluctuated narrowly. Buildings gave an indifferently mixed reception to the news that Congress as Completed action on a long wage housing programme. The rail average was unchanged in face of a drop in carloadings last week, which included the coalminers annual holiday, to 15 per cent. below, the same week a year ago. After some increase in offerings in rails, rubbers and oils the market closed irregular.

**CHICAGO GRAINS**

CHICAGO, July 8.

GRAINS: Prices fluctuated nervously in active dealings with wheat meeting profittaking and selling due to favourable rains in parts of the spring-wheat area. Continued light maize receipts attracted some buying despite favourable crop news. July soyabeans were sold on the weakness of cottonseed oil and lard.

## SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds were privately quoted at Rs. 1135/- but later on quietened at Rs. 1125/- carryover charge was Rs. 13/12 while Dyeings carried reverse Budla at Rs. 15/-.

**INDIAN COTTON PARITY**

Indian Cotton September Contract is 555 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**

London July 8.

| | £ | |
|---|---|---|
| Consols 2 1/2 p.c. | 75 | 1/4 |
| Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 | 102 | 3/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 | 109 | 7/8 |
| War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 and after | 100 | 11/16 |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | 9 | 15/16 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | | |
| London registered | 87 | 1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 34 | |

Transactions on London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,215.

**LONDON WHEAT**

Australian wheat f.o.b. bulk 89/7 1/2 July-August

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 9.

Owing to delay in confirmation of option business, the local bullion market is opening late today for routine trading. Teji Mundi operations are not recognised by the association but extensive business is being done in the local market. Neither the Government nor the association has been able to stop such undesirable operations. Some members find difficulty in confirmation but the general belief is that in due course such contracts will be honoured by the parties.

Nominal quotation of Silver was Rs. 163/4 and Gold Rs. 112/-.

**PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED**

BOMBAY, July 9.

Today being "Jain Holiday" the local produce market was entirely closed.

**AMERICAN COTTON CROP**

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Crops Reporting Board of the U S. Dept. of Agriculture in its 1st cotton report of the 1949 session estimates the area under cultivation on July 1st as 26,380 000 acres.

**LONDON EXCHANGES**

London July 8

| T. T. London on | Selling | Buying |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 4.0275 | 4.0235 |
| Montreal | 4.0275 | 4.0325 |
| Zurich | 17.34 | 17.36 |
| Sweden | 14.47 | to 14.50 |

**CHICAGO WHEAT**

CHICAGO, July 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 2.01 3/8 |
| September | 2.04 |
| December | 2.05 |
| March | 2.02 1/4 |

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.**

BOMBAY, July 8.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1948 to 7th July 1949 | 540,171 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 7th July 1949 | 1,051,374 |
| Same period last year | 912 103 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th July 1949 | 416,554 |
| Same time last year | 1,078,157 |

**KARACHI COTTON MARKET.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 9.

Cotton Sind NT Ready 90-8, Punjab 289, F 91, LSS 90, Four F 85. Market steadily held but business restricted owing scarcity of good quality cotton. Spot sales 800 bales.

New Crop October 76-8 to 77-8. Steadier Exports 500 bales for Hongkong.

Cottonseeds NT Ready 8-4, August 8-7, November 7-3-6.

STOCK EXCHANGE: State Bank 103-8, Habib Bank 175, Karachi Electric 135, Murree Brewery 8-6. Market quiet owing dearth of investiment demand. Steady conditions prevailent in giltedged with moderate turnover at 101-14 for Three per cent 1960 and 101-4, for Three per cent 1963 Loans.

## Jap-Belgian Trade Pact

TOKYO, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): A financial and trade agreement between the Belgian monetary area and occupied Japan for the year ending May 31, 1950 was signed today at Supreme Command headquarters here.

Trade will be in dollars.

## RELEASED ON APOLOGY

### U.S. Vice-Consul At Shanghai

SHANGHAI, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. William Oliver American Vice-consul here today apoligised in the official "Liberation" daily newspaper for breaking traffic regulations on Wednesday during a procession commemarating the twelfth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

Mr. Oliver, who was arrested on Wednesday, was released at noon today and returned to his home.

He pleaded for leniency in his apology and guaranteed there would be no recurrence of the incident.

Mr. Oliver is the third Anglo-Saxon here to make a newspaper apology within a week

### Cosmic Ray Survey Equipment

NEW DELHI, July 9, (UPI): The information that a special apparatus has been designed for carrying out an accurate high altitude survey of cosmic ray is given in an article published in the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The equipment, which is borne up by unmanned, hydrogen-filled balloons transmits cosmic ray data along with pressure-temperature data over an ultra-high frequency carrier to the ground sation where they are received and recorded.

### Case Against Mamdot

LAHORE, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): The case against Khan Iftikar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, former Premier of West Punjab came up before a Special Bench of the Lahore High Court today.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Defence Counsel, argued that a Governor of a province had no jurisdiction under the Public and Representative Offices (Disqualification) Act of 1949 to institute an enquiry against a former Minister of a Province.

The Special Bench constituted by the Chief Justice was not competent to hear the case and should dissolve itself Mr. Suhrawardy further argued.

Their lordships held that the court as constituted could not dissolve and the counsel should appeal to he Governor-General or the Chief Justice for the dissolution.

NEW DELHI, July 9 (PTI): Over 165,000 displaced persons in Delhi and New Delhi are now living in houses, newly constructed for them or in evacuee houses, said a spokesman of the Rehabilitation Ministry here today.


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# POOL ALL RESOURCES TO FIGHT T.B. SCOURGE

## Kher's Call At Opening Of Home Treatment Clinic

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Government, medicos and the public must pay increasing attention to the problem of Tuberculosis, said Mr. B.G. Kher, Premier of Bombay presiding over the opening ceremony of the "Organised Home Tuerculosis Treatment Clinic" under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Association this evening.**

Next, to malaria, the Premier said, tuberculosis claimed the heaviest tol of life in India, being roughly 5,00,000 every year. This disease could only be fought and stamped out through an all-out and co-ordinated crusade by all health, public and local organisations, he added.

The Anti-T.B. Clinic housed at Shed 40 in the compound of the Group of Hospitals for Tuberculosis, Sewri, will organise home treatment for poor and middle class persons inflicted by this deadly scourge. Lady Thakurdas declared open the clinic.

Sir Purshottumdas Thakurdas, the principal donor and sponsor of the Clinic said cutely, "I may be risking money, but it will not be a bad gamble."

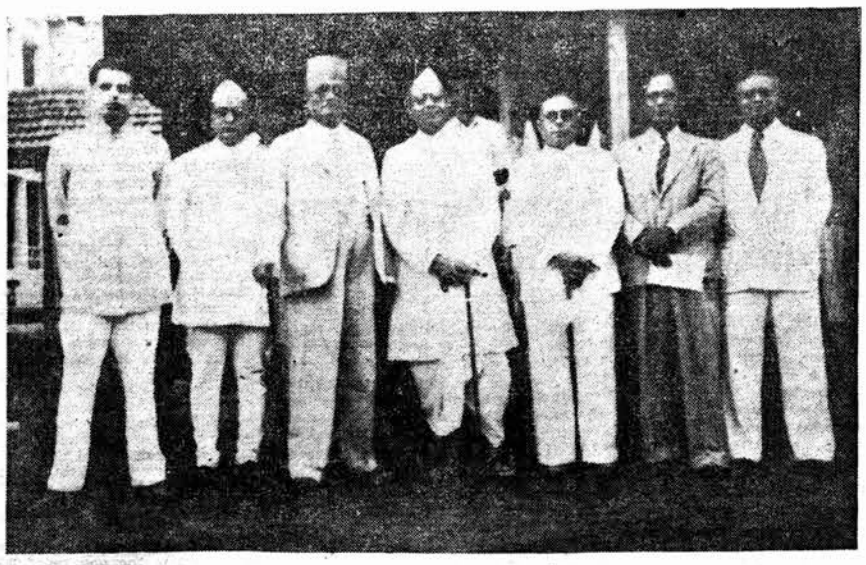
Mr. Kher said that nobody could deny that the treatment of T. B. patients was wholly inadequate and it would take years of labour and colossal expenditure if T.B. treatment organization was to be developed on a sound footing. "A beginning has been made, however, small it be", he remarked.

**B.C.G. VACCINATION**

B.C.G. vaccination, Mr. Kher observed would to a considerable extent help to reduce T.B. mortality, provided the members of the public realised its advantages and made full use of the facilities provided by the Government. But, he said this was only a preventive measure and the problem of treating two milion and a half tuberculosis patients was really a gigantic task. The hospital and sanitorium accommodation available for T.B. treatment was meagre. The premier stated that it was beyond the financial and organisational capacity of any one government, municipalities and others to provide hospital or sanitorium facilities for all active cases of T.B. in India.

Blessing the Clinic, the Bombay Premier said: "Such a clinic is an essential measure in the campaign against this deadly disease."

Dr. B. B. Yodh, secretary of the Association, welcoming the Premier, said that although increasing attention was paid to tuberculosis treatment, energetic measures should be taken for its prevention.



Mr. B. G. Kher, Sir Purshottamdas, Dr. Yodh and others snapped on the occasion.

## ANDHRA COMMUNIST PARTY SUSPENDED

### Central Committee's Reported Action

VIJAYAWADA, July 8, (PTI): The Andhra Communist Party has been suspended by the Central Communist Party of India, it is learnt here.

The action, it is stated, followed reported difference of opinion among partymen as to the methods to be adopted for "seizing" power.

While most of the influential members favoured the adoption of constitutional means the extremists were for "overthrowing" the present Congress regime by subversive methods.

## Boundary Commission To Settle U.P.-Bihar Dispute

PATNA, July 8, (PTI): A boundry commission to settle a century—old dispute between the United Provinces and Bihar has been appointed.

The Commission will demarcate the boundary between Ballia (U.P.) and Shahbad (Bihar) and between Ballia and Saran (Bihar). Each province will be represented by two members—an official and a non-official—on the Commission.

The question of appointing a Chairman of the Commission is still under correspondence between the two Governments. It is understood that a High Court Judge may be nominated as Chairman.

## LIGNITE FIND IN SOUTH ARCOT

MADRAS, July 9. (PTI): Extensive lignite (brown coal) deposits far exceeding the original find have now been discovered in South Arcot district about 100 miles from Madras.

**Only an area of 20 square miles in that area was originally found to contain lignite deposits, but a detailed survey carried out by geological experts of the Government of India has now revealed that the deposits extend to over 200 square miles.**

Mining operation in the place is, however, imepeded by waters gushing from artisian wells even at a depth of 200 feet. The Chief Mining Engineer of the Government of India, Mr. Corbett, recently inspected the place to see how best to get over the difficulty. He is expected to submit a scheme to the Government shortly for successfully exploiting the area.

## *Soviet Grain For Britain*

LONDON, July 8. (PTI-Reuter): Britain and the Soviet Union have initialled an agreement under which Russia will supply Britain with between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons of coarse grain within the next twelve months, reliable sources stated today. The agreement is conditional upon negotiations now proceeding between Britain and Russia for a new one-year general trade agreement.

The grain agreement was initialled in Moscow, where a British Food Ministry official has been negotiating with Soviet representatives. It does not include any wheat.

## Russian Coin In Imported Wheat

**BANARAS, July 8 (P.T.I.): A ration card holder in Banaras had a pleasant surprise when he found a Russian silver coin in his wheat ration.**

**The coin is believed to have come to India with the imported wheat.**

## Centre's No To U.P.

NEW DELHI, July 9, (PTI):— The Government of India have decided not to allocate any further foodgrains to the United Provinces for the current year.

This decision is in pursuance of the Central Government's determination to deal firmly with areas which will not heed central advice in implementing the all India food policy.

PANIPAT, July 9, (A.P.I.): Syed Abdul Tahir Jafri, leader of the West Punjab Muslim pilgrims visiting the shrine of Qalandar Ali said here today that frequent visits toreligiou s shrines by Hindus and Muslims in the two dominions would go a long way in improving relations between them.

## V. G. Patankar Found Dead

NASIK, July 9 (UPI): Mr. V. G. Patankar, a social worker of Indore who was on a brief visit to Nasik, was found dead in his bed in a local lodging and boarding house. A letter found in the bed of the deceased stated that he was putting an end to his life, of his own accord.

The body of the deceased was removed to the civil hospital for post mortem. The police is investigating into the matter.

## Sweden's National Debt

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (PTI-Reuter): Sweden's national debt was 11,861,090,098 crowns (about £817,000,000 sterling) at the end of June, compared with 11,636,651,784 crowns (about £803,090,000) at the end of May, according to treasury statistics.

**HAPUR MARKET RATES.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 9.

Wheat 22-8 20, Gram 15, Barley 14, Maize 18, Bajra 21, Juwar 23, Guwar 13, Peas Ready 13-10, Bhadon 13-8, Arhar Ready 13-4, Bhadon 13-6, Urd 16-8, Moong 18-8, Masoor 13-8 15-12, Sarson 27-8, Taraseed 21 23, Mustardoil 74, Oats 10-4.

Bardana Ready White 120, Red 60, Asuj 96-4, September 111.

Silver 157-2, Gold 107, Very steady.

Gur 19 to 17, Wheat 15-8, Shakkar 19, Crystal 31, Khandsari 23 to 30, Fagan 10-7-9.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**

LONDON, July 9, (PTI-Reuter): With banks unwilling lenders difficult conditions existed for Londons Money Market Houses during the past week. Calling in of funds created demand for fresh credit with maturing treasury bills small.

Official assistance had to be obtainedonnany occasions before books withbalanced. It was believed that withdrawal of foreign balances contributed to the shortage.

Trading in discounts was the smallest and thus the market received little benefit in that quarter. Bank of England return revealed bankers balance at a low level of £292,000,000 and thus partly explained shortage of credit and unwillingness on the part of banks.

An item of interest provided by the return of an increase of £50,000,000 in fiduciary issue to meet seasonal demands.

Applications for £170,000,000 treasury bills totalled £2,90,55,000. £170,000,000 was alloted at an average rate of 10sh. 5.26 d. per cent. Next week £170,000,000 treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts of £55,000,000 maximum at six months.

AHMEDABAD, July 9 (UPI): A sum of Rs. 23 lacs is proposed to be spent to improve the present aerodrome of Ahmedabad to make it upto—date. Out of this amount Rs. 15 lacs will be spent in acquiring land alone, for the expansion of the aerodrome.

## LOCKE LEADS BY SEVEN STROKES

### BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

SANDWICH, (Kent) July 9, (PTI-Reuter): Bobby Locke, 31 years old South African Champion built up a formidable lead of seven strokes over Harry Bradshaw of Kilcrohane, Eire, at the end of the "first round in their play-off for the British Open Golf Championship today.

Bobbie Locke became the new open champion when a round of 68 in the afternoon gave him an aggregate of 135 to beat Harry Bradshaw by twelve strokes. Bradshaw doing 73 for 147.

It was really first rate scoring on the part of the Irishman but Locke was at his magnificent best. His morning advance had virtually settled matters but when he went out in 33 in the afternoon he had increased his advantage to ten strokes and it was an impossibility to give such a player as Locke that lead with only nine holes to play.

Bradshaw had scored his first success of the day at the ninth in the second round and he had only one other, at the eleventh.

Locke playing one of the most perfect rounds seen on the Royal Saint Georges course, was a model of accuracy and took only 30 putts in his 67.

Bradshaw had several putting lapses and finished in 74.

Bradshaw, matching his opponent stroke for stroke on most of the outward half, missed two short putts to be two down at the ninth hole. Disaster overtook him at the fourteenth, a hole which most competitors found troublesome throughout the championships. Bunkered, he made an idifferent recovery and the hole cost him six, whereas Lockie played it brilliantly to score an eagle three—(two under par).

This put Bradshaw six strokes behind, and he dropped another hole behind at the seventeenth when he missed an easy short put.

The second eighteen holes was being played later in the day.

## Mukerjee Trophy

NEW DELHI, July 9 (PTI.) A competition called the "Airmen's Mess and Dinin gHall Competition" for encouraging Royal Indian Air force units to further improve messing arrangements and amenities for airmen has been started at the instance of Air-Marshall Sir Thomas Elmhirst, Chief of the Air Staff and Combander-in-Chief of the R.I.A.F.

A trophy to be called the "Mukerjee Trophy" after Air Vice-Marshall S. Mukerjee, will be awarded annually to the airmen's mess and dining hall which is adjudged the best in the R I A F

SECUNDERABAD, July 9 (UPI): An important meeting of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress has been summoned for July 13, in Hyderabad City, it is learnt.

# INDIA TO HELP BRITAIN TO SOLVE DOLLAR CRISIS

## Matthai's Assurance In London

### CUT IN PURCHASE WITHOUT JEOPARDISING ECONOMY

**LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): India's Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai said in London tonight that India would do her best to co-operate with Britain in the efforts she was making to solve the dollar crisis. "It is in the interests of India", he told the guests at the annual dinner of the Indian Merchants Bureau, "that the strength and stability of sterling should be maintained". "We are interested in it, apart from any other consideration, from a purely selfish motive, it is necessary that we should do all we can to strengthen the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir. Stafford Cripps.**

**"But having said that, I should add that the kind of things we are trying to get from the United States are some of the things so essential to us that, however we might be anxious to help the Chancellor, there is a limit beyond which it would be difficult for us to go.**

"We get a very considerable part of our essential food supplies from that country and also a very substantial part of the industrial and agricultural equipment we need. I am prepared, on behalf of my Government, to cut down these purchases as much as possible, but there is a limit beyond which I cannot go without jeopardising the functioning of our economy".

**LEADERSHIP OF INDIA**

Sir Stafford Cripps declared that Britain should be obliged to do her utmost of sustain India if for no other reason than that she was vitally interested in the stability of the Asiatic world which depended so largely upon the leadership of India and her ability to raise the standards of her own people. Dr. Matthai, facing a distinguished gathering which included Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Health Minister, members of the British Government, Foreign Ambassadors and leading Indian merchants said that as far as India's sterling credits were concerned he anticipated that it ought to be possible for them fairly easy to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Chancelor of the Exchequer.

"It is in the interests of both our countries that the trade relations between us should not merely continue but should be developed and promoted.

"For nearly 200 years we have had relations with each other, and, as one who has had a certain amount of business experience, I should like if possible to continue and develop business with tried customer If that is so I would suggest to the Chancellor that the question of sterling releases, with which he is faced, should find an almost automatic solution.

**ECONOMIC TROUBLES OF INDIA**

"As the Minister primarily concerned with the economic well being of India, I am confident that although we have our difficulties at present—difficulties which may last for a few years—India has before her a future that may well give us confidence

"Sometimes I think that any economic troubles that we are faced with are at bottom administrative in character". In the budgetary position, Dr Matthai said: 'One of the problems which requires close and immediate attention is the level of taxation which we have at present in India

Speaking with a sense of responsibility I consider it is important that the burden of taxation should be gradually reduced. I feel that the present taxation structure of the country is a sort of automatic—I almost said unthinking—projection from wartime into post-war conditions.'

"I am not giving any sort of undertaking whether it will be possible to carry out my views on the subject We have difficulties in the way, but I feel we should tackle the question as soon as possible.

One direction in which it might be possible would be with further economics in our expenditure. It is in that direction that I look for possible relief in the matter of taxation."

CRIPPS' SPEECH

Sir Stafford Cripps said he thought everyone would agree that Britain and India had been peculiarly fortunate in the personalities who had been so intimately concerned with their relations ever since "India first launched out upon her great voyage of freedom and independence to the present time.

"To our own Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of India" he added "our first gratitude will go. I have been privileged to work intimately with both of them and to be a close friend of both and I can say from my own knowledge that their personal relationships, their understanding and their sympathy have been the deciding factors in that favourable development of relations that has taken place. "Then too we are profoundly indebted to those who have represented our two countries in each others capitals. The Indian High Commissioner has been a close friend of mine for 20 years not always seeing eye to eye by any means but always bound together in an understanding friendship and has contributed a great deal in interpreting this country with its sometimes clumsily expressed sympathy to the people and Government of India.

"Viscount Mountbatten's record will go down to history as one of the outstanding accomplishments of world statesmanship and there will always be linked with his name that of his wife who can in her own right claim a great contribution to the understanding of our people and our outlook by the Indian people. "Sir Archibald and Lady Nye are carrying on admirably the tradition of friendship which Lord and Lady Mountbatten had created.

**INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS**

"To have the right men in the right place at the right time is the one way to achieve a smooth and successful solution of international problems. It might well have been that over so vexed a problem as that recently solved, of the manner of our association within the Commonwealth we might have had misunderstandings, disputes and recriminations which would have made agreement wholly impossible". Instead of that we succeeded in reaching an agreement which in the developing circumstances of our Commonwealth has secured the good understanding between our countries and the continuance of that working together for common ideals which really lies at the root of our desire to co-operate..

"We are equal partners—each able I believe to make a contribution of value—in an association which has the great purpose of upholding democracy and peace in a much threatened world.

"We do not and shall not always see eye to eye from our very nature and history that is not possible or—I would venture to say — desirable. It is because we do and shall continue to differ in our views and to express those views sometimes quite forcibly to one another that we shall both draw benefit from our associations provided our basic community of purpose persists we need never fear because there is difference of view as to how we should achieve that purpose.

**INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS**

Sir Stafford said that after a close and intimate association with many Indian Friends over the last 10 to 15 years he felt "that they posses a depth of sympathy which has never been surpassed by the people of any other race. It is upon that, that our friendship is founded and the friendship of our two countries has a life foundation", he added. "Let us always in our thoughts and actions strive to maintain the solidity and strength of that foundation.

"It is peculiarly appropriate that we should have with us today Dr. Matthai whose newfound friendship I praise most highly and whom we delight to welcome once again to our shores." I am sure neither my friend Dr. Matthai nor his excellent team of experts—whom we also welcome here most heartily —will think that we quail before so strong a champion we shall regard the just as a fitting sport to be followed by a friendly carousel and complete agreement.

I want however to say a word to you about what Dr. Matthai and I represent here tonight—the common interest of our two countries in things financial and economic—"we are living in a great period of economic readjustment. The social and political forces that the human race has engendered are demanding the adjustment of economic and financial habits that have, some of them, become out of date.

**REASSESSMET OF POSITION**

"We all of us have to think anew and reassess the position. We have to rethink our commercial relations and our financial relations with India, and both of us have to reconsider our relations as members of the sterling area with other parts of the world. We are clearly partners and never let us forget that we are now equal partners—at least we like to flatter ourselves that we are the equals of our Indian friends.

"But as well as being partners in the sterling area we have wider obligations which stretch out to the whole world. we know that the development of our resources in Great Britain and of India's resources are of the utmost importance to the world as a whole.

"India with its vast population has before it a tremendous take of expansion both in agriculture and in industry to raise the now appallingly low standards of its people and to contribute to the general world supply of goods and commodities to raise world standards. We can do a great deal to help, that is our duty and our privilege and by giving that help we can contribute to the maintenance of the standards of our own people and of the world.

Another factor of "great importance" Sir Stafford said, was the stability of the Asiatic world "which is threatened from every side and which depends so largely upon the leadership of Indian and her ability to raise the standards of her own people.

"We are vitally interested in this stability, and, if it were for no other reason than that, we should be obliged to do our utmost to sustain India he declared. "The complementary nature of our two economics fits us peculiarly for a close partnership of interest in which I hope neither of us will try and take advantage of the other.

**FAIR PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE**

"We both have our present difficulties just as we both have fair prospects for the future. Our two Governments are equally bent upon serving the common people of our two lands and part of that service can be the mutual encouragement and protection of one another's commerce.

"Our business men must be as co-operative as our Government. A healthy competition is a necessary part of private enterprise but it should be a fair and friendly competition as I am sure it is, and acompetition which has for its aim something more than mere private gain.

"We are all vitally interested in helping to build up the economic and financial strength of our new partner in the Commonwealth and in order to give that help we must ourselves be strong and healthy in our economy.

"It is in this mutual help and mutually engendered strength that we want our business men to interest themselves. They are part of the great forces which are at work shaping the future for the two countries and in all they do they must bear that responsibility in mind.

"It is one of the comforting experiences of the postwar world to discover the increased responsibility with which the big private enterprises are being conducted and how much the national and international interest is coming into the consideration of their policies"

**INTER-COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS**

Declaring that in the postwar years "we have become a much more responsible thinking world", Sir Stafford said: in our inter-commonwealth relations we must accept this high degree of responsibility as individuals or as organisations in all our dealings, social, political and economic.

"It is in this development of economic education and of the realisation of the economic facts of life, that the hope of solving the world's problemslies. We cannot any longer solve our difficulties by the ingenious thinking of a few translated into authoritative action. The people of the world must think and act — as believe they are doing in this country today and as I hope they will do under India's new constitution when it comes into force.

"So we great India in the closest friendship and once again avow our purpose and desire to help her forward along the new path of that freedom which she gained from and through us and of which we are as proud as she is"

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said relations between India and Britain had varied during their long connection until at last the feeling was one of extreme friendship and fraternity

"At no time in our long history", he added, "have the British been happier freer and looking forward to a greater sense of opportunity than today"

## "AVOID USE OF NATIONAL EMBLEM"

### *French India Govt. Councils Appeal To People*

PONDICHERRY, July 8 (P.T.I.): M. Jean Georges Chambon, President and five Members of the Council of French India Government in a jointly-issued Press "Communique" have appealed to the people to avoid the use of national emblem in public political manifestations.

The "Communique" says the Council of the Government after having discussed the incidents that occurred in celebrating the "Chandernagore Day" organised by the National Front Liberation on June 26 last takes the following unanimous decision: It is to be considered that the outrages committed on the 26th of June in spite of police intervention concerns only the flags of political parties and not the national emblem which should be respected.

The Council of the Government request all concerned to avoid in future the use of the national emblem in public political manifestations which will also serve to avoid any misunderstanding in future.

## 'WE MUST BE READY FOR ANY RISK'

LONDON, July 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Indian Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, told Indian students in London to-night that the present generation in India must make up its minds to live dangerously and be prepared to take any risk. "The problems which face the new India will not be completely solved unless we are able to rear a generation which has a better appreciation of what the country is up against than the present generation", he said.

"I often wonder whether we, as a people, have sufficiently grasped all the implications of the freedom we have won.

"In many sections of our national life freedom is taken as being almost synonymous with license", Dr. Matthai said. One of the things we have got to learn is that freedom implies a greater sense of discipline than in the days before freedom was won

"Unless our freedom is an ordered freedom it is not going to take us anywhere. One thing which distinguishes India from her neighbours today is that she is fortunate in having a small group of men whose leadership is accepted throughout the country

"Within the next two years we are going to have elections. My own personal feeling is that the present Government will go back to power. After five more years there will be more elections" How conditions may change before then it is impossible for any of us to tell. It is conceivable that they may change to a much larger extent than any of us can contemplate today", Dr Matthai added.

# Sea Is Slow To Give Up Secrets

## ARE PRE-HISTORIC MONSTERS STILL LURKING WITHIN THE DEEP?

**FAR FROM BEING EXTINCT, is that gigantic pre-historic monster, the lizard-like plesiosaurus, still lurking somewhere at large in the depths of the ocean? Does this solve the riddle of the sea serpent—seen 270 times in 100 years? Does it explain the mystery of the Loch Ness monster? asks Webster Fawcett in an article in "Tit Bits".**

One of the greatest enigmas of the sea has topped a century of controversy. It is just over a hundred years since hard-bitten Captain Peter M'quhae, of H.M.S. "Daedalus" reported to the Admiralty that he and his ship's officers had seen a sea serpent, and the documentary evidence— carefully preserved in the official archives —is still unshakable.

### Enormous Sea Serpent

The frigate Daedalus was homeward bound from the Cape in cloudy weather when the lookout sighted "something very unusual" approaching.

'On our attention being called to the object," wrote Captain M'quhae, "it was discovered to be an enormous sea serpent with head and shoulders kept about 4ft constantly above the surface and as near as we could approximate there was at least 60ft. of the animal.

"It passed so close under our lee quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognized his features with the naked eye. The diameter was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was without any doubt that of a snake'

"No report could be more circumstantial. It was never, during the 20 minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water," Captain M'quhae continued. "Its colour a dark brown, with yellowish-white about the throat it had no fins but somehing like the mane of a horse washed about its back."

### Travelled Like Torpedo

What was it these officers of the 'Daedalus' saw—or didn't see—to defy all argument through the years? What was the sea monster, "jet black, 65 feet long, with a flailing tail" sighted and duly logged by the "Mauretania" while cruising in the Caribbean in 1934? Again, in 1938, what was it that towered above two Suffolk fishermen, Bill Herrington and Ernest Watson, when they were trawling in a flat October calm?

It reared its head only 40 yards away, flashing past them like a torpedo, large-headed, with a hump like a camel. Too seasoned to be deceived by a basking shark, a giant squid, or a whale, the two men were so alarmed that they upped their trawl and went home.

"If I hadn't seen it, I should never have believed it," said Bill Herrington. And, strangely enough, this was the identical phrase used by a New Zealand trawlerman, Captain Jack Munroe, when he saw a creature 50 feet long, its body as thick round as the trawler's funnel, which kept shooting its head perpendicularly out of the water 30 feet or more high.

Stories of some creatures of immense size inhabiting the ocean—fire-breathing horned and horrid—have been told from remote times. As fable or fact the sea serpent is hedged about with exaggeration and superstition. Yet the mounting evidence is now indisputable

There were the dozen eye-witnesses aboard the liner 'Largs Bay' in 1934 who saw a curious creature a cable's length from the ship off Aden. "20 feet of it came out of the water at once. It had a bulging head, the circumference of its body. On its head was a snout from which protruded a long spike, or tongue"

That same year three of the crew of a Russian gunboat reported sighting a serpent in the Red Sea. They were court-martialled and imprisoned for "drunkenness and mendacity".

### Neck 20 Ft. Long

Then there were the seamen of the British Government yacht "Euphrosyne" who were fishing in the New Hebrides when "an enormous sea creature reared its head many feet out of the water, thick through the body as a big tree trunk, having a head shaped like a horse." There is the undeniable entry in the 1917 logbook of H.M.S. "Hilary" while standing off Iceland. "A monster with a head like a cow and a neck 20ft. long. We opened fire...."

The shots fell wide. One of the chief arguments against the sea serpent is that one has never been captured, dead or alive. Like the white monster cast up in South Argyll recently, which proved to be a basking shark, every cast-up carcase has been identified.

In itself this proves nothing. There are certain kinds of whales of which in all history only one specimen has been reported. Only nine years ago a type of 5ft. lung-fish thought to have been extinct since the end of the Cretaceous period some 80,000,000 years ago was trawled up alive in the Indian Ocean. Is it possible that some pre-historic monster—perhaps the finned, reptilian plesiosaurus—still lurks in the depths?

What was it that was thrown up by the explosion after the British liner "Iberian" was torperoed in 1915? A 65ft. animal was seen struggling in convulsions amid the wreckage. "It had much the appearance of a crocodile. Its four legs were furnished with strong fins and its head was long and pointed," testified Baron von Forstner, commander of the German sub-marine U. 28.

Again, what was it that Sir Arthur Rostron, former commodore of the Cunard fleet, sighted from the bridge of the Campania in 1907? "Its great head was reared 8ft. out of the water and was darting from side to side. There were two protruberances where eyes might have been. Its neck was fully 12ft. to 14ft. long," said this famous Atlantic skipper afterwards. "When it came within the wash of our propellers it dived rapidly, and presently came to the surface again. Then it again dived, and again rose...."

Theories of hallucination, or of tricks of eye played by wind and wave, cannot cope with the facts.

The very next day the Commodore was one of the few men who gave credence to the strange story of a man found drifting in a rowing boat in the Bristol Channel. The man stammered out a story of having lost oars and boat-hook while fighting a terrifying sea monster—and the creature sighted from the Campania had been on a direct course for the Bristol Channel!

There is the strange fact, too, that there are now more than 270 well-authenticated reports of similar monsters having been met with at sea in the course of the last century including reports from eleven warships and statements furnished by the officers of nearly every leading steamship company.

### Grunts, Snorts, Hisses

With the long neck, often maned or humped, the flattish elongated head, all the descriptions have much in common.

Sometimes the creature has staged repeat appearances in the same waters. A "monster" was nearly run down by a Canadian Fisheries Patrol steamer off the Chatham Islands, British Columbia, in 1926. Eight years later an archives official saw the maned head, the saw-edged tail, and watched the creature's crocodile-like movements. The following year it was seen by Major W. H. Langley, clerk of the British Columbia legislature. He heard "a very loud and remarkable noise, somehing between a grunt and a short, accompanied by a huge hiss.."

In all, nearly thirty people claim to have seen the sea serpent off the B.C. coast, including a party of fourteen on the shore, and the captain and first officer of the U.S. liner 'Santa Lucia". In addition there are the thousand or more witnesses of the Lock Ness monster, few of whom believed in it till they had seen it. Clergymen, school-teachers and others "black-backed, humped...."

### A Loch Ness Theory

Historians recall that in 1755, on the day of the great Lisbon earthquake, the waters of the loch were violently convulsed for an hour. Divers exploring 200 feet below the surface have come up awed by the experience, reporting the existence of gloomy caverns like cathedrals stretching down to infinity.

Is it possible that a member of the plesiosauridea family could have entered the loch through some geologic rock fault, worming its way into captivity in the deepest inland water in Britain? Is it possible that these grim, long-necked monsters, slightly changed by centuries of adaptation, still lurk in their thousands in ocean depths safe from their enemies?

The sea is slow to give up its secrets. Man has so far penetrated only 3,395 feet. This was when Professor Beebe made his record descent in a diving bell, and his observations covered only a few yards in the 140,000,000 square miles of ocean. Dredging and depth photography have given us little more knowledge than a zoologist might gain from observations made on the dome of St. Paul's.

Besides, marine biologists cannot explain why harpooned whales sometimes bear injuries far bigger than could have been inflicted by any normal creature known to man. So—it's a mystery!

Walt Disney with his wife and two daughters arrived in England to make a flesh and blood picture of "Treasure Island". The family is seen in the picture taking a stroll through Savoy Chapel Gardens.

### "ARMED CONVOY"

Burck in "THE CHICAGO TIMES"

# Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Balkan-ji-Bari work in the different Relief Camps of the Bombay Province is progressing well. Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Akbar Camp with Shrimati Indira Renu and the Chembur Camp with Shri Khushal Bhatia. Unfortunately nothing much could be done at Akbar, and the friends there have been requested to get in touch with the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari in this connection.

At Chembur, the children met in an assembly, and there was a programme of songs, stories and games. The Balkan-ji-Bari centre there is buzzing with nice activities, and is bound to go ahead. With the Camp Commandent Shri Tirath G. Sabhani, its President, Brother Kanaiya, its Secretary, and Sister Hari, its Assistant Secretary, the Balkan-ji-Bari unit is already strong there, and soon the Bal Mandir also will come into its own, we hope.

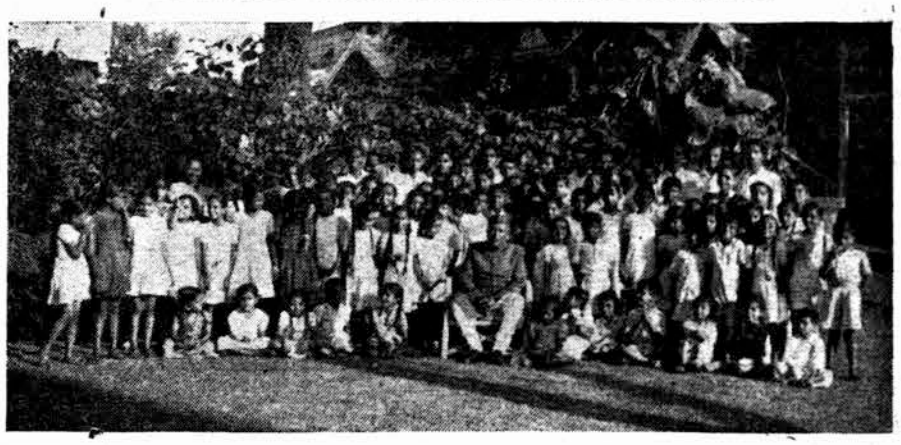
What is worrying us more now is the education of children in the camps. We wonder why the primary education of the school-going children in Relief Camps could not be made compulsory. Probably the Government will see to this, and some strong measures will be taken so that the children who are wasting their time just loitering about, and probably falling prey to vice will attend to their studies—Now that the displaced persons are settling down, we think this very important thing must be attended to without further delay.

## A Child's Prayer

O God, Whom I can never see,
Yet see in every living thing,
Bless now this home of mine, and me.

Make my small life a joyful spring;
Be kind to my dear parents, keep
Them safely, as my guardians dear;
And make me worthy of their love,
As long as they, and I, are here.

## GOVERNOR AMONG BALKANJI-BARI CHILDREN



**H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, with the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children at the Government House, where permission has been given to the children of the Balkan-ji-Bari to visit the Seashore on certain Sundays.**

## A Child Saves The Family

This story of a brave 14-year-old girl, Roberta Mason, who saved her three younger brothers and her sister from death in a burning house, comes all the way from Des Plaines, Illinois, U.S.A.

Roberta had been left in charge of the family while her mother was out shopping when an oil-heater exploded, and in a few seconds most of the house was ablaze. To make matters worse the front door jammed.

Instead of losing her head, as she might well have done, Roberta coolly kicked out the kitchen window and, although her own clothing was on fire, lifted out her brothers and sisters one by one. Then she collapsed, severely injured.

One of Roberta's most precious possessions now is a letter from President Truman congratulating her on her bravery. People in the district, too, were so impressed by her intrepid conduct that they raised a collection big enough to buy another house for the Mason family, so that when Roberta came out of hospital a new home would be waiting for her.

## Smiling City

London City is looking brighter this spring than it has done for a long time, writes a friend from England. The grime of years has been removed from countless buildings and many of them have that strangely fresh appearance of a schoolboy newly-washed for a party.

Better still, flowers are blooming in unexpected places. Daffodils in window-boxes give a cheery nod to passers-by, and mellow the thoughts of traditionally hard-headed businessmen; old churchyards have taken on a new look; and bombed sites have been converted into gardens.

To heal the scars of war by turning blitzed sites into gardens is a particularly happy idea. There is one near St. Paul's where the staff of a neighbouring building have turned a corner of a wilderness into a delightful oasis. It shows what can be done with a little imagination and a lot of willing hands and is a highly commendable effort.

## This Kind World

A little girl lost her favourite cat through a railway accident. Pussy died because she ran in front of an express train. The drivers and train crew were sorry when they heard about the tragedy and presented the disconsolate girl with a fresh pet and made her happy again.

A petrol station man fell on bad times. His father and brother were killed and his wife lost the sight of an eye. From miles round his pump neighbours came to shake his hand. They did more. On one given day they all brought their cars and bought the man's petrol. Adjourning pumps gave their petrol too, and during eleven hours of continuous pumping 25,000 gallons of petrol were sold. Practical comfort given in a neighbourly manner is sometimes worth a lot of good advice.

## Dog's Own Day

Usually, on a bus or tram, a man and his dog constitute something of a difficulty. It rests entirely with the conductor whether permission is given or refused for a dog to travel with his master or mistress.

In Sydney the other day the position was reversed. A man was refused permission to travel on a tram because he had no dog with him!

The tram was a "dogs' special", going to the showground for the Royal Easter Show. Every occupant of this tram had his dog with him, for exhibit at the show, and no human interlopers were allowed to travel except the dogs' masters.

## Homework Indeed

When the students of a girls' college in New Brunswick, in New Jersey, do their homework they help others as well as themselves; and in doing so they enable New Brunswick to claim that it is one of the very few towns in the world without a servant problem.

A major part of the college course is devoted to subjects such as cooking, house-management, shopping, and so on. Then the college authorities had an idea. Why not let the students do their "homework" in the homes of other people?

With the approval of the girls—and the New Brunswick residents—the college now runs a regular service of domestic help with fixed rates ranging from 2s. 9d. an hour for serving and washing-up to 5s. for general duties which include house-cleaning, shopping, cooking—and baby-sitting.

## Stamp News

A new stamp issued in France honours French expeditions to the Polar regions. Another, a 25-franc red and blue stamp, symbolises Franco-American friendship.

New stamps planned for Finland will honour the International Forestry Congress (to be held there in July) and the centenary of the Institute of Technology in the autumn.

The Tapling Collection is now back on view at the British Museum, after being stored away for safe keeping during the war.

The U.S.A. commemorates the foundation, 200 years ago, of Alexandria, Virginia, by a new airmail stamp.

## Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, to

DADA—"Gilistan" Khar-Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

## CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

Perhaps East did once too often in this deal, but he redeemed himself by collaborating with his partner in the excruciatingly careful defence which defeated the contract. The pitfalls were many.

West got off to the excellent lead of the club ten South won and led a diamond. West put in the queen to force dummy's ace, and declarer carelessly picked the eight-spot out of dummy as his next lead. He planned, of course, to let the eight-spot ride, forcing out West's king while he discarded a heart. Thereafter the defenders could cash their heart ace—but could not win another trick.

East, however, was aware of the danger, and ruffed the diamond eight. South overruffed and was forced to lead a heart. He was lucky to find that when West took the heart ace, he did not have another trump to return. But he wasn't lucky enough. East was careful to play the encouraging six-spot on the heart trick, and West returned a low heart! Dummy ruffed and again declarer tried to get a diamond equal past East. But East again ruffed, forcing South to overruff, and South then began his last manoeuvre. He led out three more rounds of trumps. West was forced to discard a spade and both hearts. East let go a heart and on the last trump made the saving discard—a low spade!

If East had let go a heart, South would have led a heart to throw him in and force the spade lead that would let him win three spade tricks. And, of course, if West had led a spade earlier (when he chose instead to lead the second heart), declarer's problem would have been resolved. It was a well played hand throughout, and only perfect defence could have beaten the contract.

**North-South vulnerable**
**East dealer**

**NORTH**
♠ A 9 6
♡ K
◇ A J 10 9 8 6 3
♣ 7 3

**WEST**
♠ Q 7 5 3
♡ A Q 8 2
◇ K Q 4 3
♣ 10

**EAST**
♠ J 8 2
♡ J 9 6 4 3
◇ 7
♣ 9 8 6 4

**SOUTH**
♠ K 10 4
♡ 10 7 6
◇ 6
♣ A K Q J 6 2

**The bidding**

| East | South | West | North |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1♣ | Dbl | Redbl |
| 1♡ | Pass | 2♡ | 3◇ |
| 3♡ | 4♣ | Pass | 4◇ |
| Pass | 5♣ | Dbl | All Pass |

# SOCIALISM CAN'T SOLVE IT

## • Birth Control By Masses Can • Alone Fight World Scarcity

BY G. D. KULKARNI

★ ★

**"THE Bombay Chronicle Weekly" dated June 5, 1949, published an article by Mr. A. Gilbert, under the title "Enough and more Food", in which the writer was said to have ably tried to refute the Malthusian theory.**

**It is proposed to examine here the arguments advanced by Mr. Gilbert and see whether the theory is refuted in fact.**

The main contention of Mr. Gilbert appears to be that science has made sufficient advance to guarantee enough food to mankind but at present capitalism is standing in the way of these discoveries of science being utilised to the advantage of humanity. Mr. Gilbert believes that "only in a Socialist United States of the World will the benefits of scientific agriculture be given to all of the peoples of the world".

### *Searchlight On Russia*

**Let us first see whether a country, which includes one-sixth of the habitable globe and where Socialism is reigning for the last 30 years, has been able to banish want and improve the condition of its inhabitants in a way superior to that found in capitalist countries.**

**COLIN Clark, the Socialist statistician, says that the Russian worker has less than one-third of the purchasing power of the British worker. ("Conditions of Economic Progress", 1940, page 41). He also says: "In Russia, the upward trend has been exceedingly slow and only in 1936 was the 1913 level of real income per head recovered."** (page 5).

**Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, shows that nearly all Russian families live in one room and that in the 20 years before 1937 Britain built four times as much housing for the people as Russia. ("I search for Truth in Russia", 1938, page 400). He also shows that the Russian minimum wage is equal to seventeen pounds sterling. (page 388).**

The Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations shows that in 1937-38, the best recorded year, the production of wheat in Russia was 11 quintals per hectare. (1938-39, Page 88 and 1939-40, Page 90). In the same year, the crop in Germany was 22 quintals and in Britain 21. That difference is, of course, largely due to the lighter rainfall in Russia. Still it proves that Socialists are as helpless as Individualists against the laws of nature.

### *At The Bottom*

The following statements from the Population Bulletin (Washington) of March, 1946, are worth consideration:

**"We find the USSR in 28th place with a level of living less than one-half as high as that of Germany and less than one-fourth as high as that of the United States".**

In a table showing the relative standing as regards diet presented by Prof. Ellsworth Huntington in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers, March 1943, the USSR ranks 30th among 32 countries, just above the Philippines and China and on a par with Rumania and Java. Huntington also presents a table showing agricultural productivity per man on the farm. Of 21 countries listed, the USSR is in 19th position just above China and India.

"Indices of medical care, length of life and patents issued are other measures of cultural and intellectual advancement. Yet in all these categories the USSR does not rank anywhere near the top—in fact, she ranks almost at the bottom".

### *By Death Rate Test*

The death rate is justly considered the best test, but at every moment in its history, Russia has had an appalling death rate. According to "The Population of the Soviet Union", by Prof. Lorimer, of Washington, the death rate for 1936-38 was 18.6, which surpasses all other countries except China, Rumania, India, Egypt and some coloured populations in Latin America.

The food-standard, according to every witness who has ever observed it, is very low.

The three main ingredients, that are essential for the production of the necessaries of life, such as food, clothing, etc., are land, water and manures. Mr. Gilbert maintains that there is enough of these essentials for the needs of humanity but the fact is that the majority of the countries of the world is experiencing acute dearth in these respects.

### *Avoid Misconception*

According to agricultural experts about 2 acres of cultivable soil are necessary for the production of the necessaries of life of one individual. Most of the countries of the world, however, have much less land per head. In India, cultivable land per head is barely one acre and besides this there is insufficiency of both forests and pastures. There is no doubt that official records in the "Agricultural Statistics of India" would show an extensive area classed as 'culturable waste other than fallow'. That record, however, is very misleading. A large percentage of this land is really barren. Though it could be cultivated, it could never be cultivated at a profit. It also includes land required for other uses subsidiary to agriculture. It includes, for instance, thrashing floors, well-runs and village-paths. The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture very rightly pointed out: "It is certain that much of the slightly larger area classed as culturable waste other than fallow' amounting to 152 million acres or nearly 23 per cent of the total area of British India, would, in no conceivable circumstances, be brought under tillage....The statement repeated annually in a volume which issues under the imprimatur of the Government of India, that very nearly one-quarter of the total area of British India is culturable but not cultivated, is calculated to give rise to misconceptions which it will be well to avoid". (Para 526, page 605 of the Report).

Most of the countries of the world are in the plight experienced by our own, so far as the supply of land, water and manures is concerned. The few remaining nations, that have enough of these requisites, would never be able to meet the needs of the rest of the world even though the difficulties, connected with the problems of emigration and immigration, are overlooked.

### *Position Of Fertilizers*

Some persons think that with the advent of chemical fertilizers, difficulties about manures should vanish. But they are sadly mistaken. The two chief fertilizers are nitrates and phosphates and neither is of much use without the other. All scientific agriculturists agree that the world-supply of phosphates is small and there is no possible substitute for them. Sir Frederick Keeble says: "Nearly all the soils of the world are famishing for phosphates." (Fertilizers and Food Production" 1932, page 145).

**THE chief difficulty, however, is that though somehow or other plenty does blossom over the world for a time, still, the birth rate of the world, which is very high, will, in no time, nullify the benefit and the plenty will be very shortlived.**

### *Need Of Birth Control*

As provision of the necessaries of life in plenty would lower the death rate throughout the world, with a birth rate of about 35 and a death rate of about 10, actually prevailing in well-fed nations like Australia and New Zealand, the world would be doubling its population in nearly 30 years. Under the present circumstances, with most parts of the world congested, its resources shrinking every year, erosion and depletion destroying vast areas of land and priceless forests being mercillessly destroyed, it is impossible to feed adequately people doubling their numbers EVERY 30 years.

**The death rate, therefore, cannot go down PERMANENTLY unless the birth rate also goes down. In other words, want cannot be eradicated from the world until birth control comes to be practised by the masses.**

Overcoming economic difficulties is not the main plank of the platform of the advocates of birth control. There are more and mightier reasons why limitation of families by modern means of contraception should come in vogue throughout the world. Voluntary parenthood is desirable from many points of view.

Is it too much to hope that this essential movement would be supported by all earnest social workers?

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## "TAJ NAMU"

"Noshirwan the Just", one of the Emperors of Sassanian dynasty of ancient Iran, who ruled it from A.D. 532 to 579 was known as "Anushirwan Adil" (or "Anushirwan Dadgar"). He won the title of "Righteous" because of his strictest impartiality in dealing out justice to one and all without fear or favour. It is said that on his crown were engraved gems of advices — for making mankind happy and contented, by laying emphasis on good and avoidance of all forms of evil, such as greed, gossiping, telling of lies, etc. These wholesome advices which were known as "Taj Namu", were published in Bombay in 1898 in pamphlet form in Gujerati and now they have been republished in booklet form by the Iran League, as the first number of a series which the League intends to bring out, in order to spread historical knowledge among Zoroastrians. Monetary help is sought from sympathisers to further publication. It is priced at annas two only and published from the League office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

# *IS DREAMING SECOND SIGHT ?*

**A FEW days before his assassination Abraham Lincoln confided** prophesied was buried in the grave he had seen in his dream.

But an isolated case is not enough to prove that dreaming one's future IS possible. Again and again men have seen the pattern of the carpet of time before it is due to be unrolled. I propose to recall some very good examples of dreams which can only be interpreted as foreglimpses into the future.

●

One of the best known is that of Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of England in 1812. On the 11th May of that year he came to breakfast and confided to the Earl of Harrowby with whom he was staying, that he had been greatly disturbed by a vivid dream that night. He said that as he was walking through the lobby of the House of Commons a man clad in a green coat adorned with brass buttons fired a pistol at him, and he fell dead.

Lord Harrowby did his utmost to dissuade him from attending Parliament that day, but he refused to be guided and history relates that Bellingham the maniac who fired the pistol, was dressed in a green jacket with brass buttons!

This was clearly an instance of a warning sent in dream form. Why was it ignored?

If the future is immutable and not subject to change what is the purpose of showing a slice of the future in dreams?

There are many instances of similar dreams, though what their purpose is, we cannot even guess, for the warnings are seldom heeded, and all that is shown in these dreams comes to pass.

(Continued from page 7)

**to his wife and a friend, Ward Hill Lamon, that in a dream he wandered from room to room of the White House. The place was empty, but in every room he heard the sound of sobbing.**

**In the East Room he beheld a catafalque on which lay a corpse clothed in funeral vestments. Surrounding the soldiers who stood guarding it was a throng of weeping mourners.**

**"Who lies dead in the White House?" Lincoln asked.**

**"The President," they told him. "He was assassinated."**

Lincoln confessed that though it was "only a dream" the impression was so vivid that he did not sleep for the rest of the night and could not cast aside an oppressive sense of impending doom.

Spencer Perceval and Lincoln dreamed of their own deaths, but there are instances of people dreaming of the deaths of others.

### Mark Twain's Experience

Samuel Clemens (Marx Twain) was one. While working as a helmsman on the steamer "Pennsylvania" he slept at the house of his sister, where he had a most disturbing dream.

He saw his young brother, Henry, stretched in a metal burial case in the sitting room. Adorning his breast was a bouquet of white flowers surrounding a single crimson bloom.

●

Mark Twain was a man of considerable sensitivity. The dream impressed him so strongly that he dressed and walked down the street to see his brother, but not till he had walked a quarter of a mile or so did he realise that it was only a dream—and turned back. He related the experience to his sister the following morning—then thrust it from his mind.

**A few days later he and Henry made a trip to New Orleans on the "Pennsylvania". Then Samuel was informed that the "T. A. Lacey" which left on the return journey two days before the "Pennsylvania"—with Henry on board—had blown up. Henry was fatally injured, and died six nights after the accident.**

Samuel was taken to see the body of his brother, which lay, with those of the other victims, in a large room.

All the bodies lay in coffins of unstained wood, except Henry's which was placed in a metal case. His youth and striking appearance had so affected the ladies of Memphis that they had bought the metal case by subscription and placed a bouquet of flowers on his chest.

Mark Twain stood in the doorway comparing the scene with his dream and thinking how alike they were—except for the red flowers—when a lady brushed past and going straight to the body of his brother, placed a single red bloom in the middle of the bouquet, to complete the picture.

### Dream Mechanism

**What was the significance of the dream? Why was it sent to Mark Twain if he could not possibly have helped his brother to avoid a sudden death? And, if he had taken the warning and so saved his life, the dream would not have been an accurate slice of the future. It is not enough to say that he was psychic or that he possessed second sight. Why did his dream mechanism function when the dream mechanism of others lay dormant? Is there any way of developing this extraordinary power? These questions prove that the interpretation of dreams requires occult as well as psychological investigation.**

**DURING the past few years the people have been regaled with so many plans that the addition of one more only helps to renew all the irritating disappointment at the non-materialisation of the earlier plans!**

We have an export plan and an import plan showing the height of bungling a popular and so-called responsible Government can reach. Then there is a blue-print—complete with carbon copies for clothing the shrivelled and naked bodies of India's millions who, ungrateful lot that they are, refuse to purchase the 'coarse cloth' with their hard-earned money because this special variety produced for the masses does not last for more than a few months. There is also a food plan which deserves the palm for being ambitious as it envisages self-sufficiency for the country by the year 1951, notwithstanding serious misgivings expressed by world authorities on problems of food and population!

But these are only the doings of the men sitting on the Olympian heights of Delhi. Their counterparts in the provinces are by no means lacking in zeal for producing paper schemes. The latest on the hands of the Bombay Government is the School Health Service under which all primary and secondary school children are to be medically examined at Government expense. On the face of it this appears a fine proposition. Those who have eyes to see know that the majority of our school children make a sorry picture of health with their skinny figures, drawn faces and pale colour and that they urgently require medical attention.

With the implementation of the "free primary education for all" plan children from the poorer sections of society are bound to swell the ranks of school-going population. As far back as 1941 when the question of medical inspection of school children was examined by the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Health and Education, it was estimated that nearly fifty per cent of school children were in need of medical attention. This percentage surely must have gone up considerably as a result of deterioration in the general standards of life. It is foolish to minimise this fact by saying that the purchasing power of the masses has increased just because they are earning more money. Prices of essential commodities have increased so much that they have to deny themselves many a thing in spite of their seeming state of affluence! In view of this how can any School Health Service hope to succeed unless and until it is made all-comprehensive?

The Bombay scheme recommends medical examination once on entry into the primary school and again at the ages of 11, 14 and 17, as well as regular yearly check-up in the case of children found medically defective. This no doubt will be a great improvement upon the prevailing state of affairs which is reduced to a mere farce for want of any follow-up action on the medical report obtained in school. In most cases this is due to the parents inability to pay for the medical treatment. In the newly proposed scheme provision is to be made for treating the defective children either locally or in the district hospitals.

However even these steps will fall short of the actual needs so long as the preventive aspect of the problem is not grappled with. The proper move in this direction is to have a reliable health survey among school children showing the incidence of various ailments, the likely causes of these and the preventive and curative measures that need to be taken. It is a truism that any health plan for India must concentrate on the preventive side for obvious reasons. Our Government haven't the finances nor do we have an adequate number of trained personnel to open up a chain of hospitals and sanitoria.

Judging from this angle the primary requirements of a School Health Service are airy school buildings, enough open spaces and playgrounds and above all some scheme for providing protective foods to the youngsters. Since the war our diet has become so meagre and defective that its ill effects on the health of the children cannot be done away with by any amount of drugging. Whatever happens Government must supply hot milk and vitamin-fortified foods to school children coming from the poorer classes. Unless this basic want is fulfilled it will be like putting all the money in a sinking drain.....

—*Leela.*

*Teachers' Calling*

# FREEDOM FROM WANT IS WHAT THEY WANT

## BY SARLA MUKHI

**GOOD teachers are the salt of the earth and since times immemorial emphasis has been laid on the fact that teachers are the builders of the nation.**

Even in the days of the Pandavas the sons of the king had to spend their most impressionable years with a tutor specially selected for them. It was the duty of the tutor not only to instruct them in the manly arts but above all to mould and develop the character of their young charges according to the highest tenets. It is in this moulding of character that our teachers have become deficient today, their apparent and sole aim being to turn their young charges into crammers, and to pour into their heads all that the text-books say without much attempt at supplementing this book-knowledge by the positive impress of their personality and their awareness of the world and its problems.

Of course there are exceptions as there are exceptions in every walk of life, but this small minority of teachers in the fullest sense of the word, either belong to that category of teachers who are surprisingly enough paid a decent living wage, or those who are quixotic enough to look on their work as a glorious mission, for which no sacrifice on their part is too great.

**WHAT IS WRONG**

And it is here we come to the crux of the whole problem. Why are teachers what they generally are? In short, why do they succeed in producing the type of student—immature, indisciplined, with no clear perspective or aim in view and more often than not, afflicted by the same 'laissez faire' as the teacher. Why does the teacher not succeed in leaving some clear impress of nobility on his young charges? Is it not mainly because this type of teacher has nothing to give except to interpret the text-book as best he can with the help of those hideous little yellow books, pompously known as "guide books", which only succeed in producing minds, matching the sameness of macaroni falling out of a machine? So once again we are confronted by the problem "Why do we have such teachers?" And to that the only answer is the complete indifference of society to all personal problems affecting our teachers.

* * *

**"ONLY the failures and misfits become teachers" may sound a very cynical statement to make but during my ten months' stay in a training college up north, I found that there was quite a vestige of truth in that cynicism.**

For whereas out of a total of 150 girl students the majority were fresh graduates, out of an equal number of men students the majority were middle-aged men with an occasional venerable thrown in for good measure. Only a very small number came fresh from college with the avowed intent of becoming teachers, while of the others there were those who had tried their hands at other professions but had now taken to teaching as a last resource, or those who could not afford to join a training college in their youth and after years of fossilization in some school had been sent by some enterprising headmaster to the college, where it was hoped the new wine would not turn sour in old bottles. But unfortunately new wine in old bottles does not remain fresh and the habits of a life-time assert themselves in spite of all the high-faluting ideas of modern education.

**BETTER TEACHER'S LOT**

There are two main obstacles in the path of progress and you and I and the common man are responsible for this sorry state of things. We must turn our thoughts to construction and the betterment of the teacher's lot, which factor alone can give us teachers with vision, foresight and faith in their vocation. If we are to build a better nation of thoughtful honest, upright men and women, we must see to it that our youth gets the best in the way of teachers. But to procure this best we must also give our would-be teachers fair encouragement, which means above all a living wage. The best of our young men turn to other jobs, preferring even factory labour to grinding at the desk with an ever-growing class of uproarious youngsters, whom they haven't the energy of inspiration to curb. Again you must remember that we are talking of the average teacher and not that small and select body who are lucky enough to have appointments in Public Schools and Chiefs Colleges or who have a private income of their own.

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**WITH the sharp rise in the cost of living the teacher finds that his salary continues to be the same plus a meagre allowance, and what had formerly been just enough to cover his expenses is now very much less than sufficient.**

Graduates who had had to pay so dearly for four years of a college education plus a year at training college, find they have to start on an average salary of from Rs. 70 to 100 a month, plus a most insufficient dearness allowance. Deduct from this Provident Fund dues and the numerous subscriptions with which teachers seem to be saddled and you will see how little is left to the teacher with which he is expected to make both ends meet. Even a chauffeur in these days can command a salary of Rs. 100 without having to invest previously in a high school and college education.

**SCANDALOUS PLIGHT**

The plight of primary school teachers is if anything worse, nay scandalous. Rs. 30 to 40 are the average wage of the primary schoolmaster. What a tribute to the noble profession of teaching when we unhesitatingly and even gladly pay a cook from Rs. 30 to 40 plus board and lodging and occasionally a few garments to boot, not to mention tips and "baksheesh!!" And remember that both the cook and chauffeur do not have to maintain that air of respectability which a teacher must. The cook may go about in torn and frayed garments. The chauffeur is very often supplied with a uniform, but the poor teacher can neither accept charity nor dispense with a genteel exterior.

Between the man and woman teacher the latter is definitely the better off of the two. In the majority of cases a woman does not have to bear the brunt of supporting the whole family. She may help eke out the family's resources or she may use it as a stop-gap between college days and waiting for a husband. In the case of a man it is entirely different. If he is a teacher, teaching is his only source of a livelihood. Either there are a father and mother to support or a wife and children; in some cases both. Obviously then he cannot live on his meagre earnings as a teacher. He has to eke out his livelihood by taking tuitions, which sap his energies, leave him little time for scholarship and none at all for recreation. Out of such beginnings grows the timid, genteel but frayed schoolmaster with spectacles on nose and tired shuffling gait. To expect him to keep abreast of modern trends in education would be like suddenly expecting a machine to oil itself.

As if economic slavery were not bad enough the teacher in practical everyday life has to put up with a social snobbery that is no less humiliating than his economic dependence.

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**IN the subtle scale of social values the teacher lives in a no-man's land, being neither properly accepted in the upper middle classes nor among the proletariat. His learning makes him a suspect among the illiterate and the ignorant, while his lack of wealth bars him from entry into the upper strata where the measuring rod of pedigree has given place to the vaulting pole of wealth.**

No wonder then that our classrooms are full of misfits who, having become what society has made of them, continue to wield the rod as the only means of asserting their dignity or are so mild and ineffectual that they have no restraining hold on their young charges. The result is that their pupils know nothing of the inner discipline and strength that is the true foundation of character.

I have found the same batch of pupils responding differently to two different types of teachers—one making a mess of his job by employing the autocratic methods of days gone by, the other commanding respect and obedience through patience and understanding. I still believe that the most hardened schoolboy can be turned into a useful member of society if only sufficient pains are taken to give him sympathy and understanding. But how provide for individual attention in a classroom of 40 boys!

**PRESSING NEED**

This then is the pressing need of our country today—to secure better and better teachers and to see to it that they remain that by affording them a living wage and as many facilities as possible so that the teacher's energies may be mainly directed to the welfare of his young charges, instead of having to wage a daily battle with rupees, annas and pies.

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**IF railway and factory workers can be supplied with quarters, rations and medical care, why not extend the same facilities to teachers? Are they any the less deserving, because they do not make such a to-do!**

The snobbery and patronising attitude of some parents must go and teachers must be given an honoured place in society just as they were in the days of yore. It is most galling when school-managers override a teacher's judgment and promote a worthless student at the behest of loving, misguided but monied parents. Such pinpricks are the daily diet of thorns and thanklessness that is a poor teacher's lot and it is time the well-to-do came to realise that money is not the passport to learning.

The class is a mirror in which a teacher finds a reflection of himself. So our hunt must be for untarnished mirrors; for teachers who are well-trained and have a love for their vocation; who are provided with the necessities that make for self-respect, and from whom we may expect in return miniature leaders—young men and women with faith in themselves and in mankind and bearing the torch of idealism, which some enterprising teacher lit for them.

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A man took home a parrot as a present for his wife.

"Oh, how lovely!" she said.

'But why has it got a string tied to each leg?"

"Pull one and see," said her husband.

"Good afternoon, madam!" the parrot said as she pulled the string attached to its left leg. "Pleased to meet you", it responded when she pulled the string on its right.

"I wonder what would happen if I pulled both strings together?" she asked, curiously.

"I should fall off my perch, you fool!" replied the parrot.

## FACE PACKS FOR MILADY

Wrinkles, sagging muscles and blemishes of facial complexion, can be ideally treated with regular use of face packs. Ready-made packs or masks can be had from some of the chemists or from a beauty parlour. However, they are easy to prepare at home too.

MUD MASK is found to be very efficacious for sallow, greasy skins. It can made at home with brown fuller's-earth which is available at the chemist's. It is cheap too. Take 3 teaspoonfuls of witch—hazel and 1 teaspoonful of camphor water. Mix properly before adding to the powder. Make into a thin paste and apply to the face and the throat as well. Allow to dry and leave for ten minutes or so. For removing, use a sponge or a towel dipped in warm water (wring out water). The pack begins to loosen. Then wash face with warm water and round off with ice or cold water.

MEAL MASK can be prepared by adding equal quantities of oat meal and almond meal to milk. Put in a few drops of lemon juice. Apply the same way as the mud pack. Oat meal is ideal for tender skins. This pack is not at all expensive to make and should be used only twice in a week.

EGG MASK: The use of eggs for beauty culture is no new invention, but they are rather expensive in these days. However, there's nothing like an egg mask for rejuvenating a wrinkled and tired looking face. After breaking an egg separate the white from the yolk. Beat up both separately. Add a bit of lime juice to the white and apply. Leave for 10 minutes. Remove with water and then apply the yolk with fingers. Let remain for half an hour. Wash face with warm water and end up with cold water. Dry the face with muslin cloth.

Oil masks are still more simple. Almond oil or olive may be used. Oil the face liberally. Leave space around the eyes clear. Then hold your face in a basin filled with hot water for 5 minutes. Dry the face and wash with warm water.

GENERAL HINTS: Most packs are applied a few hours before make-up. Before application remove all make-up and use rose water. Keep the face relaxed when the mask is on. Do not rub while removing.

# ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

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***Revival of classical music—Extent of Hindustani System—Single-style music—Music without masters! Significance of "all-India" in music—Indian music for military march—Municipal music service.***

While speaking at a reception arranged in his honour by the All-India Music Society at New Delhi, India's Governor General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari stressed the need of the revival of classical music. Music, he said, is an essential part of the national programme, because it binds together persons as nothing else can, not even language or religion. He thought that Delhi was best suited for the revival since it was a great seat of learning in the olden days.

## Magnitude Of Music

The terms classical and revival are loosely used at present. They do not convey the full significance of what they should actualy connote. Whatever has survived of classical music in the North and South must be regarded as classical, and the revival should be defined as the process of perpetuation of every school, style, legacy of musical compositions, treatises of music and all the instruments which are typically Indian.

The Hindustani system is made up of various schools such as the Keerthan, Alap, Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Khyal, Tappa and Thumari but except the Khyal others are left with gradually diminishing circles of exponents and patrons. Some of the executants have, for the sake of their own interests, ingeniously tried to lower them in the estimation of the public.

Keerthan singing, according to them, is not classical music. Dhruvapad and Dhamar styles have been declared as antiquated, and Thumari is decried by some as unclassical. By such a clever process of elimination the supremacy of the stereotyped style of Khyal singing—the music which has almost monopolised the radio and concert hall—has been established. Even some of the renowned Gharanas of the Khyal Gayaki are being pushed into the background by a few contemporary sects of executants.

## Things To Come

Classical music, in the North, is generally taken as a 12-note art inspite of its authentic scale consisting of fractional notes in a larger number. It is understood by the average person, more or less, as singing in a stereotyped and conventionalised form. The suppression of the words of the song and utter disregard of its emotional significance are its other characteristics. Singing ostentatiously starts with the initial syllabus of the song, and then the rest of the song usually becomes indistinct as music progresses. Music training has come to depend more upon cramming from notation-books than upon the traditional direct method.

**Tansen**

— By J. M. ABIVASI

The revival is not unlikely to lend to the perpetuation of almost a single style to the exclusion of everything else which has survived and of the authentic gharanas. The Governor-General thought that Delhi was best suited for the revival of classical music. Delhi was the principal focus of the art and cultural movement during a few centuries anterior to the advent of the foreign rule. Today it is a fading symbol of the music tradition for which Tansen was noted. The relics of great music are still found in and around Delhi, but the revivalists will not care to take stock of them, because nothing is greater to them in music than the formula they have in hand.

Have the officials of the Ministry of Education, who are in charge of art, any clear conception of the extent of classical music and of the scope of the rivival? The personnel of the governing body of the National Academy of Hindustani Music, which was founded recently at Lucknow, does not give the reply in the affirmative. On the face of it, the governing body does not represent all the styles and old schools. Since everything associated with the name of poet Tagore is regarded as the last word on every art irrespective of its actual merits, Shantiniketan cannot be excluded from any art organisation; and it has found a place on the governing body. Other members seem to be better qualified to speak on behalf of themselves than of the music of India. The Academy was founded without adopting the proper procedure and without due publicity.

**Soordas**

— By J. M. ABIVASI

## Indifference To Masters

Though music is a practical art, it has a solid literary background in the special treatises from which it cannot be divorced. As a practical art, it was developed to a great height by Muslim and Hindu masters who had become the pioneers of the hereditary schools. If academies and schools are to be founded, teaching should be solely in charge of the descendants of such pioneers. Notation books cannot make an efficient medium of training in Indian music. They cannot replace masters.

Classical music owes its survival to the hereditary masters who have followed it as a life-time vocation. Not a few of them were in the employ of princes, but now under the democratic regime in states, they are likely to be in the streets. The Government of India has founded an academy at Lucknow, but it is not known to have inquired into the fate of such musicians or to have ascertained whether music has sustained any loss in consequence of the partition of the country.

While declaring open the All-India Music Conference Trust building at Calcutta, the Minister for Industry, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, pleaded for State patronage to Art. The important point in what he said, was the assertion that since the regime of Rajas and Zamindars was coming to an end, the State should come forward and patronise art and music: but the State has now a ready reply to give that it has patronised music by establishing two academies—one in the south and another in the north. Such academies cannot fill the gap left by the retirement of the princely order. The Central Government ought to direct the Provinces with which certain States have merged and also the Government of the State Unions to retain, in service, the musicians who were displaced.

## Scope Of Revival

The revival, on the right lines, should start with the extension of direct and liberal patronage to the accredited hereditary masters of all the schools. It should also encourage the study, in music schools and by scholars and connoisseurs, of the treatises of music. The compilation of the history of music for which ample material of the period of at least five hundred years is available, should be an essential part of the revival.

Some musicians have apotheosised Tansen without knowing much about his life, technique and compositions, but they have rarely expressed a word of appreciation for his "guru" Swami Haridasji. Others have gone to the extent of declaring that Jayadeva was not a musician. They have further shown the audacity of rendering compositions of Soordas—a contemporary of Tansen and a great master—in the ordinary Bhajan style. The revival must dispel such abysmal ignorance on the part of musicians. It should further encourage the art of poetic composition which, having been at a standstill for a long time, has compelled vocalists to rely upon the old fund. And last but not the least, the revivalistic endeavour should be directed at re-intergrating music in life and not at fostering it as a mere academic interest.

## "All-India" In Music

How many "all-India" bodies of music should be there? Logically there cannot be more than one, but in fact they are more. The institution, which had honoured the Governor-General at New Delhi, is said to be an all-India music society. The conference, whose trust building was declared open by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, is an all-India body, and then the conference which was held at Calcutta in May, was the session of the all-India Tansen Sangeet Sammelan To be all-India in character, a music institution should be duly contituted on a national basis, should be representative of all the schools and styles of music and should be acknowledged by the music-world of the country as its representative organisation.

Somehow or other Calcutta has lately emerged as a centre of music activities. The All-Bengal Music Conference was held in April and the All-India Tansen Sangeet Sammelan in May. The inauguration of the trust building of the All-India Music Conference came off in June. Is Calcutta going to compete with Lucknow and Delhi as a seat of the music academy?

**Haridas**

— By J. M. AHIVASI

## Military March

In response to an announcement made by India's Commander-in-Chief in last April offering prize of Rupees 150 cash for twelve best songs adaptable to military march music, entries were said to have been received in a large number. Later on the number decreased as a result of the demand made for the submission of musical scores. The Army Headquarters have now relaxed this condition in the case of the composers who cannot make musical scores and, thereby, they expect to receive further entries.

The music-loving public and particularly exponents and scholars of music will be interested to know what India's military march music will be like. The Army Headquarters should, therefore, consider the advisability of publishing the tunes and talas to which the various songs were set. They should, at least, publish the tunes and talas of the twelve songs which would be finally selected.

## At Bandstands

The Municipality of Bombay has decided to spend the needed amount for repairs to the city's two popular bandstands—the one at Cooperage and the other at Chowpatty. These bandstands, when renovated, will resume their function of providing music to the public. Music, too, should be of a better type. The Municipality, therefore, proposed to spend Rupees 3000 against the original grant of Rupees 1000 for improving the quality of music. Mahim and Sion will also be visited by the peripatetic concerts.

The Municipality ought to spend more liberally on music so that musicians would get some encouragement.

Indian music should be rendered by musicians and not by gramophone records. Like restaurant, municipal bandstands should not play the records of cinema songs. For guidance in the selection of programmes and of musicians the Corporation should now appoint an advisory committee consisting of a few eminent and broad-minded musicians and music scholars.

OUR DELHI LETTER (From Our Correspondent)

# BEHIND PAKISTAN'S SURPLUS BUDGET

## Default In Payment Of Dues To India

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**DELHI has been hot and humid. It has been dull to the point of boredom. The Prime Minister has gone to Leh, the Deputy Prime Minister is still recessing at Debra Dun. The Finance Minister has gone to London. The Education Minister is still in Kashmir. The Health Minister is in Europe. The Law Minister has gone to Bombay. The Communications Minister is in Nainital. The Food-Agriculture Minister is definitely depressed because of the appointment of a power rival in Mr. R. K. Patil, as the Commissioner General for Food Production. The Labour Minister is also away. Shri K. C. Neogy, Sri Gopalswamy Ayyangar and Sri Shyama Babu are left behind to hold the fort. Delhi will remain uninteresting till July 15, at least when Sardar Patel returns to capital.**

### Pakistan's Dues

A Good deal of comment on India's dwindling economic structure has been noticed, particularly in Pakistan Press. An attempt is made that Pakistan has managed its affair better than India. Great deal is being made of Pakistan's favourable balance of trade, as compared to huge gap in India's balance of payments. The balance of payment may be one yardstick to msasure the economic situation of a country. It is not the sole yardstick Looking at Pakistan's current budget, one could not escape the conclusion that the country, for reasons of its own is spending nearly seventy per cent of its revenue on defence The defence accounted for Rs. 47,22,00,000 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 69,26,30,000 charged to revenue and Rs. 27,13,00,000 cut of the total expenditure of Rs. 40,75,49,000 charged to capital, making a total of Rs. 74,35,00,000. This leaves Rs 35,-66,79,000 for other expenditure, which inclutes Rs. 27 lakhs for Frontier Constabulary, and Rs. 23 lakhs for Works on Frontier. A sum roughly amounting to Rs. 34 crores out of Rs. 110 crores is budgetted for non-defence purposes. In Hitler's Germany, there was no unemployment, because labour was fully employed in creating engines of destruction. The so called prosperity of pre-War Germany has proved a curse, not only for the Germans, but also for the whole of Europe. Pakistan is at present enjoying a moratorium on her debt she owes to India. She is a defaulter, so far as payments to India for military stores are concerned. An Indo-Pakistan agreement was reached in London last year at the time of the Sterling Balances Agreement. According to this Agreement, Pakistan was to pay to India, within thirty days of its signing, for the military stores in Pakistan, and thereafter for the stores as and when they were delivered. No payments have yet been made, although they had been due since July 31, 1948. The sums due are as follows:—

(1) In respect of stores in Pakistan on Aug. 15, 1947 .. Rs. 11.23 crores
(2) In respect of stores delivered to Pakistan up to June 30, 1948 Rs. 3.26 crores
(3) In respect of stores delivered to Pakistan since June 30, 1948 Rs. 1.50 crores

Rs. 16.07 crores.

Although Pakistan, as it would be seen, has not implemented its own solemn obligation, its spokesmen, from time to time have accused India for its failure to deliver stores. India has made it plain to Pakistan that it would deliver stores only after payments for the stores, so far delivered have been received by it.

### Situation In E. Pakistan

Pakistan's budget showed a surplus of Rs. 99.49.000. With payments outstanding to India, this surplus would have been turned into a deficit of over fifteen crores. So much for the solvency of Pakistan

Instead of making a bone about the food situation in Kashmir, the Pakistan leaders should devote some attention to the Economic situation in the Eastern Pakistan, which is the mainspring for its dollar earnings. The economic situation has became so precarious that it has forced thousands of Mussalmans to desert their "dear and well beloved" Pakistan and take refuge in the land of idol worshippers. Thousands are on the move in search of food in Assam and West Bengal. The price of rice has risen beyond their means.

The Pakistan Prime Minister recently made a great deal of India's refusal to Pakistan supplying food to Kashmir. India did object to the distribution of food by Pakistanees within its own dominion. But India has never objected to the distribution of food to the Mussalmans in Eastern Pakistan. The so called impartial foreign correspondents, who miss no opportunity, to abuse India's hospitality should pay a visit to the East Pakistan. They will get an excellent copy. The only snag may be that it may be unfavourable to Pakistan.

Indian Congress leaders are lion-hearted. They are welcoming back the Mussalmans, who had left India at the time of partition. In the name of Gandhiji, many of them are being given the land or property, they had left behind. They have also welcomed the Hindus, who have been driven out or are being squeezed out from Pakistan. Now they are welcoming the nationals of Pakistan. In this process, Pakistan will solve its food problem. As for India, her leaders have already fixed 1951 food self-sufficiency.

### Assam's New Problem

Incidentally, the problem of Assam is being solved! Shri Bardoloi and his colleagues would not let a single non-Assamese Hindu enter the borders of Assam. Assam for Assamese has been their battle cry. The Cabinet Mission Plan was wrecked, because it was rightly apprehended that the Plan would Islamise Assam in ten years. Mr. Bardoloi is the helpless spectator of the mass exodus of Mussalmans from Pakistan today. They are not seeking his permission. They are walking in and occupying land, which is in plenty. Pakistan threatening on Tripura State border, Communist on the Manipur state border, and Pakistanee Mussalmans flooding the country from Sylhet side, are nice problems for Shri Bardoloijee. It will be interesting to see how Sri Prakasa's Government stems this peaceful invasion and saves Assam from becoming a Muslim majority province. The only solution is the breaking down of dams against the Hindu immigration into Assam

### All-India Medicine Institute

While lakhs, if not crores are being spent on the cultural activities of the Government of India, the prospects of All-India Medical Institute have further receded into back waters. The Institute has some history. The establishment of an All-India Medical Institute was the corner stone of the Bhore Committee's recommendations. The Bhore Committee, however, did not recommend the location for the Institute. A small Committee with Sir Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar was appointed to recommend its location. The majority of Committee voted in favour of Delhi. Only one member of the Committee. Dr. Jivraj Mehta while not opposing the recommendation, suggested that under the prevailing conditions, it would be safer to upgrade the existing medical institutions. The Ministry of Health, thereafter, bypassed the majority report and appointed an Up-grading Committee, instead. This is what the Up-grading Committee says:—

"The Committee wishes to take this opportunity to state that, after its visits to the various Medical Institutions in the country, it is more than ever convinced of the urgent necessity for establishing an All-India Medical Institute, as visualised in the Bhore Committee's Report. Far from making that necessity less urgent, the upgrading some of these institutions would, in the opinion of the Committee, make it even more imperative. Immediate steps should therefore be taken for the establishment of such an institute. The Committee hopes that action in this direction will be taken immediately so that foundation for such an institute may be laid, at least in the next academic year. To expedite this process the following suggestions are put forward for the consideration of the Government:—

(1) Early steps should be taken to acquire a suitable site for the medical institute, and necessary operations for levelling the ground and for anti-malaria work round about should be undertaken. As contemplated in the All-India Medical Institute Advisory Committee's Report, a small Committee consisting of medical men with an architect and an engineer should visit certain post-graduate institutions abroad and study the details regarding work and construction of institute with particular reference to operation theatre, laboratories, animal rooms, research sections, library, post-graduate study facilities etc. The committee feels that such a visit will be conducive to the construction of an efficient All-India Institute and will, in the long run, prove to be greatly economical."

### Postponed For Five Years

By the time the Up-grading Committee had reported, the country was in the grip of inflation. The following recommendation has been made by the Economy Committee so far as the Institute as concerned:—

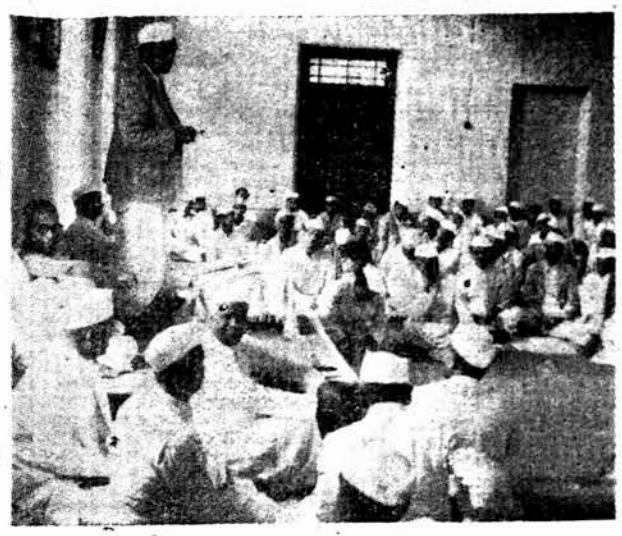
"This institute is planned to provide post-graduate medical education and facilities for the highest type of research. The scheme involves a capital expenditure of Rs. five crores to be spread over a period of five years and annual recurring expenditure of Rs. sixtysix lakhs. We understand that there is an alternative scheme for developing existing institutions. We recommend that for the present, the latter should be followed up and the scheme for the Institute postponed for at least five years".

Another hurdle has made its appearance. Many members of Parliament who count, have developed an anti-Delhi phobia. They are deadly opposed to clustering of research and other institutions in Delhi. So in the interest of Medical Science. Dr. Jivraj Mehta has given a successful kick to the proposed All-India Medical Institute.

The scheme for a Medical College for Delhi was put off, because the Institute was also to provide degree education in medicine. Now the Institute plan has been put off, at least for five years.

### Diarchy For Delhi

Apropos Mr. Munshi's diarchial provincial autonomy for Delhi, one view here is that the Government could not single out Delhi and leave out other Centrally Administered areas, such as Ajmer, Coorg, Cutch, Himachal Pradesh and Andamans. The case for some of the Centrally Administered Areas, because of their size is even stronger, when the Government has decided to provide than an undersized district, called Delhi Province which the Government has decided to provide with the benefits of a Legislature and a Cabinet. As the Finance Minister, can always be depended upon to find money, Shri Munshijee's Bill should be a comprepensive measure, covering all the Centrally Administered areas. The Prime Minister has announced his decision to confer a limited measure of Provincial autonomy on Delhi. The Centrally Administered Areas are the pigeons of the Deputy Prime Minister, and it is up to him to give a voice in their administration to people under his charge. There may be some difficulty in the case of Andamans. Some leaders to man the Cabinet, however, may be transported to Andamans, it is suggested. **There should be one uniform treatment for al the Centrally Administered areas, it is urged here.**



Mr. Bhausaheb Hirey, President of the Maharashtra P. C. C., addressing the meeting.

## M. P. C. C. MEETING AT POONA

THE GOVT. OF MADRAS ARE GOING AHEAD WITH ADVERTISEMENT TAX LEGISLATION INSPITE OF PT. NEHRU'S ADVICE.
KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAID A GOLDEN EGG.
TAX
FREE PUBLICITY TO GOVT.

# FRESH LIGHT ON PLANETS

*By Prof. J.B.S. Haldane*

IN the development of science there is a constant and fruitful struggle going on between two tendencies. On the one hand we should like to explain everything—that is say, find a reason for it. Geologists do not believe that it is either because of pure chance, whatever that may be, or an arbitrary act of creation, that the river Thames bends to the right between Lambeth and London City. But they would equally agree that we do not yet know why it does so, and that any theory is likely to be wrong, and, if generally accepted, likely to hold up the progress of geology. So although it is an excellent thing to find the right explanation, it is quite reasonable to say that we do not know the explanation and had better for the present confine ourselves to describing things as they are.

A very good example of this fruitful strife is found in the history of our ideas about the solar system. For thousands of years, men have known that they could see the sun, the moon and five other planets. Actually, you can sometimes see an eighth, Uranus, if you know where to look. Early men said there were seven planets because there were seven gods, each identified with one of them.

When their motions were described, people asked why they moved as they did, and why there were just so many. Kepler tried to answer the question. He thought that Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn each moved in a sphere with the sun as its centre, and that the spheres were so arranged that one of the regular solids would fit in between two of the spheres. As there are only five kinds of regular solid, of which the cube is the best known, there could only be six planets. Kepler found that this theory would not work, and later found the correct shape of the orbits, or very nearly so.

Newton showed why the orbits have the shape they have, and why a planet at a particular distance from the sun must move at the speed it does. But he did not try to explain why the known planets were at the distances calculated. He thought this was due to the act of the creator, though once created their later motions could be explained.

Hegel explained why there were just seven planets. Unfortunately for him, a lot more have been found since, and no one takes his theory seriously. But he was quite progressive in supposing that the structure, as well as the motions, of the solar system must have a rational explanation. An astronomer called Bode produced a "law" or rule for the distance of the planets from the sun. But it is only very roughly true, and if it were quite true, no one has suggested a reason why it should be.

## Real Progress

THIS year a bit of real progress has been made by Kuiper of Yerkes Observatory. He points out that there is a relation between the masses of the planets and their distances, and that this also holds for the satellites of the great planets, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. If the planets were formed from the condensation of dust or gas whirling round the sun, or from the breaking up of a filament shot out from the sun when another star passed near it, or in several other suggested ways, then the heavier a planet, the bigger the gap should be between it and its neighbours. For a heavy planet would not only use up more of the available matter, but would also attract the matter in its neighbourhood, and prevent the formation of other planets near it.

There are other more complicated arguments which suggest what the relation between masses and gaps should be. So here is what Kuiper did. He added together the weights of each pair of neighbouring planets, for example. Venus and Earth, Earth and Mars, and divided by the weight of the sun. He also calculated the differences between the average distances of these planets from the Sun, divided by the sums of these distances. So he got two columns of figures, and found that they fitted pretty well to a relationship derived from theory.

Then he did the same for the systems of moons moving round Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. He found that the numbers followed the same rule. In fact, the rule which they fit is not quite what would be expected on any theory yet suggested, though one simple theory is nearly right. The rule finally arrived at is not completely accurate either. In fact only about half the distances calculated are within ten per cent of the true values. But there is something to be going on with. Fortunately for science, we shall soon have the means of finding out whether Kuiper's rule is really valid.

Slight irregularities in the motion of the so-called fixed stars, which of course, are distant bodies like our own sun, seem to show that they too have planets. When the distances and masses of these planets are measured, if they conform to Kuiper's rule, we shall have to take it very seriously. Meanwhile, it may perhaps be made more accurate, by taking account of all the planets or satellites in a system, not only immediate neighbours, and by finding a more complete theory to account for it.

## Support To Marxist View

The most important point is that Kuiper's work justifies the view held by all Marxists and a great many scientists who are not Marxists, that there are no arbitrary features in the universe—that is to say, facts for which no rational explanation can be found. Of course at the present time we can only find a rational explanation for a tiny fraction of the known facts, and no doubt a lot of the explanations which we give will turn out to be wrong when we know more facts and think more clearly about the known ones. But we are right to ask why the Earth goes round the Sun once a year, and Jupiter once in 11 years; why male and female hens differ more in hair length than male and female tigers or cats; why sugar and glycerine taste sweet and alcohol does not, and so forth. We don't know the answers to these latter questions, but such work as Kuiper's makes us hope firmly that our descendants will know them.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
STOP CRYING, MOPSY, YOU MUST LEARN TO SMILE WHEN THINGS GO WRONG AS I DO
SMILE QUICKLY THEN, MAMMY, THAT WAS YOUR PERFUME BOTTLE I JUST SMASHED!
9-2
GLADYS PARKER

# A GREAT LOVE

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(Continued from page 6)

fered, but it is only through suffering that man achieves greatness".

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The last, lingering light of the dying day was fast fading away as Vijay slowly and meditatively walked towards Roopa's house. He had nearly reached his destination when he hesitated and half turned to retrace his way. His heart ached at the thought of seeing that house again, for he was afraid of a surge of painful memories at its sight. He had decided to leave the town after two days and thus free himself from a place that tortured him with the memories of his love. For some foolish, inexplicable reason, which he could only attribute to maudlin sentimentalism, he yearned to have a last look at Roopa's house. As he hesitated just now, he felt ashamed at his moral cowardice and, discarding the last remnants of fear from his heart he continued on his way. He had reached the curve of the road that would in an instant bring the house into sight. He now passed that turn swiftly, and as he did so, he halted suddenly as if checked by some unseen power, irresistible by mortal strength. He stood gaping for a few seconds, his mouth open in astonishment, his eyes fixed on the house in fascination. There were lights in all the windows. A sudden wild and delirious hope sprung up within him. Freeing himself from the chains of surprise that seemed to bind him, he rushed forward and swiftly gained the main gate. A figure so familar to him in all its grace and charm, was standing near the window. As he opened the gate it creaked and the figure turned round. And then, as he ran to the front door, the figure vanished from the window. The moment Vijay reached the door it was flung open and Roopa was in his arms.

Roopa's head lay on Vijay's shoulder and his face was buried in her beautiful hair which he was kissing passionately. Roopa looked up at Vijay. Her face still held traces of tears.

"The only thing that remained was to hurt you, to make you suffer," she was saying, "and the only sure way that I could do that was to tell you that you could never have me and walk out of your life." There was a depth of infinite love in his eyes as Vijay looked at her.

"It was rather a rash and ultra-romantic thing to do," he said.

"In what way was it rash?"

"Well, suppose," he said slowly, "instead of taking interest in my work I had gone to pieces and completely given myself up to despair, what then?", Roopa shook her pretty head.

"No, my darling, in life men do not go to pieces because they do not get the women they love," she replied. "they live their lives, find other interests, other occupations though the loss of their love always hurts them But I was even more certain in your case. I had told you that I loved you and held out the hope that we might meet again even though as mere friends. That was sufficient to induce you to cling to life and go on with your work." Vijay took Roopa's face in his hands and kissed her gently on the lips

"I still think that you should have married me then." he said, "after all you are more dear to me than my work." Roopa's face was aglow with the rapture of her heart

"I am sure of that darling. But you would have been only partly happy in my love. The yearning within you for success would have marred our joy of married life, and you would never have achieved this greatness if I had married you then, for your heart would then have never known the desolation of suffering."

"Oh, come now, this is too romantic and far fetched, he said dubiously! "do you mean to say that only those who undergo pain and suffering achieve success?"

"No, not success but greatness," she answered quickly, "there are many who achieve worldly success without the least suffering in their lives. But there is a great deal of difference in this sort of success and a magnificent creation of an immortal work of art. The latter requires the outpourings of a heart that feels and suffers to stir the soul and imagination of others. Your heart did not know what real suffering was at first, and when it did, you created something great and lasting."

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Vijay listened to her engrossed.

"Well Sweetheart," he said taking her again in his arms, "do not leave me again so that I might write another great book. The price is too heavy to pay."

Roopa clung to him with her arms round his neck and her cheek next to his.

"No, darling, it will not be necessary," she answered in a mournful voice, "if a great pain is inflicted once on a tender heart its scourge remains forever. I have hurt you that way and that is why you must forgive me for....."

Vijay stopped her with his hand on her mouth and putting the other round her waist drew her to the window. Outside the moon was shining as brightly as it had done the night they had first met, and in the radiance of its light they saw not a shadow of parting again!

The End.

# THE GLAMOUR OF NATURALNESS

(Continued from page 7)

come a dangerous competitor to Hollywood, not only as regards prestige and box office, but also as concerning female beauty shown on the screen. Of course, we all know that what matters in art is not external appearance, but sincerity and depth of expression; that purely aesthetic considerations cannot always be applied; and that in art character may well mean more than charm. But the film has such a wide range of subjects and interests that it cannot remain aloof where youth, loveliness and beauty are concerned. And so the rivalry between Hollywood and the British film— the latter particularly as represented by the powerful J. Arthur Rank Organisation—extended also to this sphere as if waiting to see who will receive the golden apple from the modern Paris. The dilemma can be put, somewhat crudely, into the words: "what have the American girls got that the British have not?"

Formerly, the easiest reply to this was: glamour. Today, this must be qualified: the American girls, as seen in films, have a kind of glamour which is foreign to British girls. The latter have created and developed their new kind, as far as possible devoid of artificiality: the glamour of naturalness.

This, of course, is purely a matter of opinion. In the olden days a difference of this kind might have led to feuds between tribes and wars between nations. There is no danger of its leading to a conflagration between the United States and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, much is at stake in this peaceful competition between the beauties of two Anglo-Saxon races: apart from all other considerations the ancient motive of pride is once more involved.

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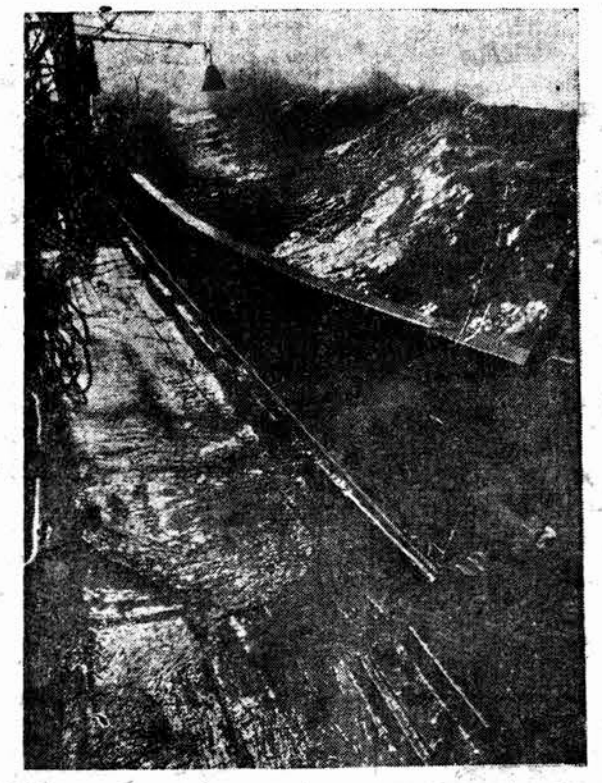
# A LIVING FROM THE SEA



High in the bow, most trawlers ride cleanly, seas seldom breaking over the side.

Bert Wilkinson (57) skippers the steam trawler "Ampulla" out of Grimsby, England, to North Sea.

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To fill in the gap in food shortage, the Government of India and provincial authorities have encouraged fishing industry by better net equipment and by providing trawlers for deep sea fishing. But our fisher folk can take a lesson from what private enterprise does in Britain. Skipper Bert Wilkinson, seen in these pictures is a man who knows the bottom of the North Sea as well as most folk know their own home town. And that is just half the knowledge necessary for a man making his living out of fishing and who is responsible for nine other men doing the same. The other half concerns the habits of fish and how to trawl for them.

Bert joins with all hands in hauling in the nets.

Bert feels his way to the fishing grounds with an echo-sounder and coming back makes the quick run home with a radio direction-finder. He is very well informed as to where and when to find fish. In autumn, the bigger fish go after the herrings and the smaller after the herring spawn. At the approach of winter, they start migrating from cold northern regions to the warmer south. It certainly needs much training and an alert mind to locate fish and catch them under such constantly changing conditions.

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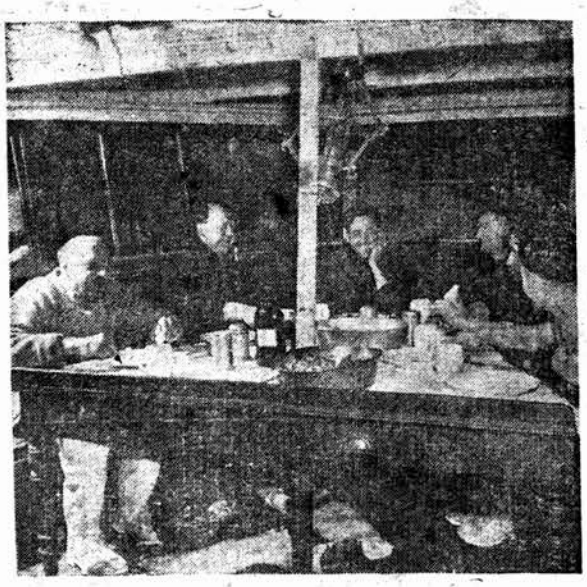

All ranks eat together in the cabin. Skipper Bert takes the head of the table.

Grimsby Trawler Officers' Guild is both Union and Club to Bert. Model lighthouse lights-up as pennies for tea are placed in box.

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